The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W	C M Bower
" S. W	Patrick Garrety
" W. W	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" " E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

A question for Higgins: Will the 18th of June be a very wet day in Pennsylvania?

The senate has rejected one of Harrison's appointments, that of Murat Halstead, of Cincinnatti, as minister to Germany.

Notice has been posted in the rolling mill of the Columbia Iron Company that the mill will shut down on April 6, owing to dullness of the market.

Soon as Harrison hears of it he will go to Columbia and start her up again.

The pictures of Gen. Jackson and Gov. Beaver can now be framed as companion pieces—each having had his nose pulled. Last week's experience of Gov. Beaver entitles him to the cognomen of the second Jackson. It is a big thing to have one's nose pulled.

Hurricanes or cyclones at Apia come up usually from the southwest, and revolving in the harbors tend to force vessels on the rugged reefs or rough shores. The last Hurricane occured at Apia just six years ago. Fortunately no men-of-war were in the harbor, but every merchantman was driven ashore or wrecked, houses were destroyed and palm trees up rooted.

Two thousand carpenters have struck in St. Louis for eight hours a day.

During the present week there will be a general shut down at all of the coal mines along the Monongahela River and over 6,000 coal miners thrown out of employment indefinitely.

The carpenters and painters of Buffalo to the number of several hundred went on a strike this morning. They demand that the bosses recognize nine hours as a day's work.

Major Arms, who assaulted Governor Beaver was about Washington on Thursday in his accustomed haunts. He does not seem ashamed of his action and he is generally supposed to be crazy. It was reported that several men were looking for him with the intention of avenging his cowardly attack upon a one-legged man. Arms declared that he would not avoid any encounter. W. A. Okie, another real estate agent, called at Arms' office and invited him to fight with pistols, swords or fists. Nothing worse than a voluminous flow of bad language resulted.

The coal trade in this region has never been so dull as at the present time. Even during the panic of 1873, which paralyzed all branches of business, there was no such stagnation as now prevails throughout the Clearfield coal region. At Osceola the condition of trade is no better. T. C. Heims has suspended work in all his mines. Other operators have also closed their works. The miners can hardly get a day's work during a whole week. There is no scarcity of cars, but the operators are short of orders and cannot promise when their business will take a better shape. If things do not soon get better the miners here will have to seek employment elsewhere. The cause of all this depression in the coal business is supposed to result from an overstocked condition of the eastern markets. The iron trade is in a languishing condition, and coal dealers have lost confidence in anything that has to deal with or depend on the future outlook in the way of trade. There is a limited demand for coal, but orders are mostly supplied by parties having stock on hand. When the spring trade is dull, as it is now, there is a poor lookout for the summer season.

It has been suggested that a rule should be established in every bank, forbidding officers and clerks to engage in stock speculations.

London Truth says to women: "There is not a single article you wear, from your boots to your hat or bonnet, which is in the remotest degree fit for the purpose for which you pretend to wear it."

A New Orleans judge has decided that when a jury, with a quart of whisky, a pack of cards and a handful of beans, play poker from midnight till 4 o'clock in the morning, the prisoner is entitled to a new trial.

The American built war vessel Vesuvius made on her trial trip 20 knots an hour. This is a triumph for American shipbuilding. The new British gunboat Spider, built with all the modern improvements for giving strength and speed, fails to make over 19.2 knots an hour.

Rapid Transit in Cities.

It becomes almost a fight for life, limb and clothing to try to board an ordinary street car at the close of working hours in any of our great cities. There is no large city in the Union with accommodations adequate for passing quickly from one part to another. Consequently working people must live in crowded tenement houses near their places of labor, and pay rents that they cannot afford for the privilege of even so poor a shelter as they get.

Meantime the rapid transit of the future is gradually shaping itself in the minds of those alive to public wants. They know already what it should not be. Elevated roads, passing on trestle work through streets, will not do. They are a nuisance and disfigurement to the street and at best can make no more than twelve miles an hour.

What is wanted is trains that can pass through the heart of cities at the rate of, say, thirty miles an hour. To do this they must have a solid road bed, built of earth and stone.

The road can be elevated above the surface, or it can be a sunken way. It must not pass along streets. They are crowded already to their furthest limit. The rapid transit road of the future must cut through the center of the blocks and buildings, as it does in some parts of London. Where it crosses the streets, if it is by a sunken road bed, it will pass under bridges. If the road is an elevated one, then it can cross the streets upon solid arches. So far from being a disfigurement, these arches can be made really an ornament. Stations can be placed at short distances, as in the London underground railway. Over such a road long trains can be run a very few minutes apart. Thus the problem of rapid transit will be solved.

There is one more point. If these trains can be run by an electric motor they will make no smoke or steam. Thus we shall have perfect rapid transit.

The Single Tax.

Those who support the single tax are classed by Henry George in two divisions: (1) Single tax men limited, and (2) single tax men unlimited.

The single tax men limited would put all local and state taxes upon land and its improvements. They do not aim to change our present system of land tenure. They claim that the attempt to tax personal property is a failure and puts a premium on fraud and perjury; that the honest pay and the dishonest evade the tax; that the collection of taxes only from the land and its improvements is a simple and economical process; that it would tend to force the improvement or sale of unimproved property by diminishing its speculative value; that it would distribute the burdens of taxation equitably through rent to all persons in proportion to their means, and that the relief of personal property from taxation would stimulate trade and manufactures and reduce the rate of interest on money. In support of the last point they cite the fact that New York city can borrow on its untaxed bonds at 2 per cent., while loans on the best Broadway or Wall street property, being subject to taxation, cannot be secured at less than 4 per cent. The "limited" single tax is supported or regarded with some favor by The New York Times and a few other prominent newspapers, and by some business interests in the larger cities, where it has been most discussed.

The single tax men unlimited, the followers of Henry George, while agreeing with the single tax men limited, as far as they go, hold that there should be no taxation on what man has produced; that the land is the gift of God, and should belong to the whole people; that the state should become the universal landlord, and that the single tax on land values alone (and not even on improvements) should be used not only to secure public revenue, but ultimately to destroy the private ownership of land and to confiscate all land values to the state. With this purpose in view they hold that in the end land should be taxed to its full rental value.

Samoa.

The Samoan islands are distant about two weeks' journey by steamer from San Francisco. The soil is extremely fertile, the principal exports being cocoanuts and cotton. Many years ago Germany, intent on establishing herself in the west Pacific, secured extensive plantations on the cultivable islands. Her commercial interests there are greater than those of any other nation. The Samoan trade is mostly in the hands of Hamburg merchants. Great Britian has also some commerce, the United States very little. Great Britain, Germany and the United States have treaties of trade and friendship with Samoa.

The American coaling station of Pago Pago is on the south side of the island of Tutuila.

The most important island is, however, that of Upolu, on the north side of which is Apia, a town of a few hundred inhabitants. The foreign consuls live at Apia.

It has been the general impression that Germany desired to establish a protectorate over the islands, although her treaty with England, made in 1886, precludes this. The two nations defined the boundaries of territories acquired by each in the West Pacific ocean. The treaty expressly declared that the Samoan and other groups of islands named should be neutral territory.

The Samoan government was until recently a monarchy, at the head of which was King Mataafa. But a portion of his subjects rebeled, and endeavored to set up Tamasese as king. For two years past the islands have been in a state of strife and disorder exceedingly unfavorable to commerce.

New Worlds to Conquer.

In 1886, the little Central American states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador had a foreign trade of $27,000,000, only one-seventh of which went to the United States. There is one mining company in Honduras which produces and ships over $70,000 of bullion every month.

Both Honduras and Nicaragua offer exceptional inducements to immigrants. Honduras offers to the settler free land to till, the farming implements to use, and exemption from military service.

Nicaragua does still better. Her congress is now considering a proposition to supply funds to pay the traveling expenses of a hundred agricultural families a year. The funds for this purpose will be placed in the hands of Nicaraguan consuls at various points. To each family will be given outright the necessary amount of land. Agricultural tools worth $50 and $100 in money will be loaned to him. He will be allowed five years in which to repay the loan.

Except along the coasts, and in a few low lying interior lands, there is no more healthful region anywhere than in these two republics. The table lands will afford pasturage for millions of cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the gold and silver mines have never been developed. And there has not been a revolution in either state for several years.

Five western railroads have organized a bureau for weighing and inspecting freight at St. Louis. These roads are the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, the Vandalia, the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Ohio and Mississippi. The bureau last year weighed 27,805 cars. It was suspected that the merchants who loaded and shipped them had given false reports of their weights. The suspicion proved to be correct. The shippers had undercertified the weight of their cars by 46,281,700 pounds. Out of freights to this extent the companies would have been defrauded had the false certificates of weight been allowed to pass.

Dr. Liberman, of Strasburg, recommends electricity for the cure of consumption. He applies the positive pole of a weak continuous current battery to the neck, half an inch above the collar bone, and the negative pole on the side of the throat, over the vocal chords, for ten minutes, twice a day.

Figures seem to show that New York city is not so wicked as it was. In the last fifteen years arrests for juvenile delinquency have fallen off 35 per cent., for drunks and disorderlies, 14 per cent., and for felonies, 5 per cent.

Cotton goods of all grades have not been so low in price for a generation. A rise of a cent or two on the yard would raise the wages of the cotton goods weavers. It would not be felt by the purchasers.

The American Institute of Civics in New York has been founded to promote the study of the most essential facts relating to affairs of government and citizenship. Members of congress should apply.

The next census will include a list of the names, organizations and length of service of surviving soldiers, sailors and marines, and of the widows of soldiers, sailors and marines.

The speculative market of France has received two very severe blows in the failure, first, of the Panama canal scheme and next that of the copper syndicate and the Comptoir d'Escompte.

Boston has sent forth an edict that it is proper to eat with a knife. It will be of interest to note how far Boston can make the knife go down.

The Philadelphia County Medical society asks the Pennsylvania legislature to pass a law requiring the inspection of all milk and meat to be used as food.

Many brass working establishments are curtailing manufactures on account of the flurry in copper. They cannot tell whether the price will go up or down.

The London Spectator pays a left handed compliment to Lord Salisbury and his cabinet associates. It declares that the government of England today is government in despite of oratory, referring to the brilliant speakers of the opposition.

For many years Rhode Island has had a property qualification for suffrage. This was abolished last year. April 4 the people will vote for the first time without the restriction. Nearly 8,000 will in consequence be added to Rhode Island's voters.

The most persistent people in the country are the Oklahoma boomers. They have proved themselves as difficult to dislodge as a colony of swallows under the eaves of a barn. There will be opened up to them by the president's proclamation, 1,800,000 acres of land, in in the heart of the Indian territory. The tract extends from the Canadian river on the south to the Cimarron river on the north. The land that is opened is not richer than many other government lands, though the soil is fertile. It is simply that it has been for many years forbidden ground that makes it so dear to the boomers.

Compulsory Life Insurance.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in The Cosmopolitan, writes in favor of a compulsory life insurance for everybody. The plan is for men and women alike, as soon as they are old enough to work for a living, to begin to pay to the state an annual insurance fee.

The payment would be continued up to the time the payer was 65 years old. Then he could retire on his pension and live without work the rest of his days, if his payments had been large enough. At any rate he would receive a regular, fixed amount, which would prevent his becoming a public burden. The state would invest the funds paid in, and get returns from them, as private insurance companies do at present.

There is in Germany a law requiring the insurance of the lives of factory operatives. There is also a compulsory accident insurance, in which all Germans are included. These laws were favorite measures with Bismarck.

Mormonism in the Southern States.

Next to Europe, the southern states of the Union are the favorite field for Mormon proselyting. It is the mountain districts of the south that are selected generally for the work. The missionary labors are carried on mostly in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. The two Virginias and Maryland have also been invaded to a considerable extent by the Mormon elders. They have likewise made one or two attempts in Kentucky, but their efforts were attended with such discouragement there that they abandoned them. The Blue Grass region has for some reason a prejudice against more than one wife at a time.

In the states mentioned the Mormons have now 118 missionaries actively at work. Their converts in the past eight years have numbered several thousands. About half of these have gone to Utah. Ten thousand families in the south have been affected more or less by Mormonism.

The first real missionary work of the Mormons anywhere began in 1837, in England. It was not until a few years before the civil war that the proselyting in the south began. It flourished from the first, but was interrupted by the war. Since 1875 it has progressed more rapidly than ever. The Latter Day Saints have now missionaries in Asia, Australia and even in the Samoan islands.

Formerly the elders worked little among the negroes of the south. But of late the exodus of the colored population from certain localities, and their migration westward, is said to be due to their conversion to Mormonism. One thing is certain: both Mormon missionaries and converts know how to hold their tongues.

Many proselytes are obtained from the women and girls of the mountain districts. For this reason violent opposition has been excited to the elders among southern young men. They have formed a secret society called the "Friends of Right" to work against the Mormon missionaries.

Hard Times in the Coal Regions.

At Shamokin the Neilson shaft has shut down again for six weeks, throwing nearly 700 men idle. A half dozen other collieries owned by the Reading Company and other individual operators are working quarter time. The Henry Clay, operated by the Reading, employing 1,600 hands, will be shut down in the near future if the coal trade remains in its present inactive state. Hard times in the coal regions have set in. Workmen from the Schuylkill and Lycoming districts are flooding this region in quest of work, while the miners in this section invade Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, for employment with disheartening results. Thousands of idle workmen throng the streets daily hoping for the best. Large bodies of Hungarians and Italians are leaving the coal fields daily. The storekeepers complain bitterly of the hard times.

By the destruction of the American fleet at Apia the navy department finds itself confronted with a serious problem. Short of the China station, where there is a small fleet of old wooden vessels, at least one of which can never hope successfully to cross the Pacific, there are almost no American war vessels worthy of the name in the Pacific ocean which can be sent immediately to Samoa. It would not be wise policy to allow events there to drift along without the presence of one or more American naval vessels. The hostile armed factions on the islands are no longer under the restraining influence of a man-of-war representing any civilized nation, and property rights, at least, might be insecure, if life was not in jeopardy.

Bismark denies that he is dying. Bis ought to know all about it.

Scribner's Magazine for April is notable for the variety of its contents, which includes popular articles on railroad affairs, shipbuilding, mountain climbing, and the anatomy of contortionists; literary reminiscences of Scott, De Quincey, Burns, and Dr. John Brown; a paper on Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist; and one of the much-praised series of End Papers, the writer for this month being Walter Pater, author of "Marius the Epicurean." The illustrations show equal richness, variety, and interest.

A paper which is sure to cause wide discussion is "The Prevention of Railroad Strikes," by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific. The author has held this remarkable paper unpublished for more than two years, thinking that the time was not ripe for it. Events of the past year, especially the C. B. and Q. strike, have convinced him that a deep-seated trouble exists in the relations of railroads employes to railroad companies; and that his paper may be a timely contribution to an important discussion.

The Fleshly School of Young Women Novelists.

The new style of feminine writers is enough to make the old style turn over in their graves. In that dear old romance, "The Children of the Abbey," Amanda, the fair heroine, concealed her love and pined away, and the doctor recommended for her goat's whey and gentle exercise. The new school heroine would have had green eyes, and would have held up her palpitating lips to a man to be kissed in the most unblushing manner.

The new school of women novelists have quite taken the breath away from fiction readers of the good old time. It is even questioned whether it is quite proper to allow these stories to be read by well brought up young men. Certainly there are passages in some of them calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of delicate and modest manhood. We must guard our young men in these days when the world is so strangely turned upside down.

The literature of the fleshly school of young women novelists may be characterized as blood red and sizzling hot. It is furious. It is fast. It outdoes anything written by Swinburne or Byron. It was left for young lady writers to finally approach the verge of indecency and step over.

These novels are a flower of this age. The original writer of the school is said to be "Ouida." But if this English woman founded the school it has shot so far ahead of her as to practically flock by itself. The only way to account for its existence is to class it as an outbreak on the part of young women, after having been repressed and kept within bounds of lady-like propriety for so many centuries. The additional incentive that the books sell may be added.

Few of these novels have any literary merit. They are mostly a heap of festering, blistering indecency. They are simply nauseating.

The leaders of the school are Americans. One man is in the group, Edgar Saltus, of New York. He is perhaps not so fleshly wicked as the ladies are, but he is more profanely wicked. He wrote "The Philosophy of Disenchantment," a quite unnecessary proceeding, since, after reading the novels of himself and his literary sisters, there is nothing more left in the universe to be disenchanted about.

Trial List.

FIRST WEEK—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

E A Fancher vs Andrew Immel.
Wm Ryne vs David Robb.
E A Glen & Co vs John Neff and wife.
Martyn & Gates vs Platt, Barber & Co.
Merwin Betz vs G F Hoy et al.
John McDermott vs John Curry.
J H Reifsnyder vs Whitmer & Co.
J A Daley vs J D Gardner.
P G Meek vs J L Sommerville.

SECOND WEEK—MONDAY, APRIL 29.

Rachael Shontz vs Adam Moyer, Sr.
L H Everts vs R L Dartt.
L H Overts vs A J Griest.
T Conrow's Admr's vs Benjamin Rich.
James Pierpont et al vs James Cross.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co, vs Clearfield Bit. Coal Co.
Susquehanna Mut. Ins. Co. vs Wm Parker.
James vs Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Co.
Abr V Miller vs John Bigler et al.
Geo W Jackson vs Wm Pownell.
Mercantile National Bank of N. Y. vs B Lauth.
M M Fishburn vs J M Fishburn.
George Peters vs George Ulrich.
J A Krider vs Dwelling House Ins. Co.
Ann E Garman et al vs John Bigler et al—two cases.
Elizabeth Kunes vs H H Montgomery.
I J Grenoble use of vs Sarah Kennelley.
M H Guise vs J H Bibb.
Geo R Boak vs Jacob Walker.
C Boak et al vs Wm Snedden.
Frank McLaughlin vs Centre Mining Co.
L G Kessler vs Silas Blowers et al.
W H Pifer vs Live Stock Ins Co.
Cecil National Bank vs J M Holt & Co.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs G W Hoover & Co.
John Curry vs Bellefonte School District.
James Smith vs Margaret A Riter et al.
C A Mayer et al vs E M Sturdevant.

MARRIED.

At the Bush House, Bellefonte, Mr. Newton E. Hess, of Boalsburg, and Miss Maggie McWilliams, of Pine Grove, Centre county.

On March 26th, by Rev. W. H. Grob, Mr. H E. Weaver of Potters Mills and Miss Donbalina Hubler of State College.

In Bellefonte, on Tuesday, April 2, 1889, by Rev. J. P. Huges, Mr. Andrew B. Young and Ida May Long, both of Bellefonte.

Died.

On the 20th ult., at Woodward, Miss Catharine Dinges, of Millheim, aged 68 years, 4 months and 9 days.

On the 22nd ult., in Penn township, George Warren, son of H. F. and A. R. A. Keen, aged 5 years, 3 months and 21 days.

On the 26th ult, in Penn township, Tobias Bailey, aged 62 years, 3 months and 27 days.

On the 27th ult., at Woodward, John Vonada, aged 81 years and 8 days.

On the 2nd inst., at Aaronsburg, an infant child of George L. Springer, aged 9 months.

On the 2nd inst., at Millheim, Mrs. Emma J. Tomlinson, aged 27 years and 26 days.

On the 2nd inst., in Haines twp., Mrs. Benjamin Stover aged 61 years and 1 day

——The weather is still in a very unsettled state as yet.

——Some farmers have commenced to plow and work the land in this section.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Our motto for April 1: The best flitters are apple flitters.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles

——Benj. Stover, of Farmers Mills, paid our sanctum a visit—always glad to see old friends.

——The young folks had a party at W. Neffs on Tuesday evening, and we know all enjoyed themselves.

——Men's, boy's, and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia. Full line of Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

——We erred in stating that Mr. W. F Campbell would take a position with a Bellefonte milling firm. Instead he left for St. Louis, on Tuesday, and will endeavor to secure some permanent location in a western mill. In the meantime his family will remain in Centre Hall.

——Get your boy a nice suit at Lewins and save a couple of dollars thereby. The largest and best assortment of spring suits, latest styles ever brot to Bellefonte. Lewins leads in ready-made clothing for men and boys.

——Howard Homan has rented the house lately vacated by W. L. Kurtz, Mr. Alfred Krape having purchased the property owned by Mr. Homan.

——Plowing was done in Union township, Mifflin county, in November, December, January and March, every month during the winter but February. Oats were sown by some farmers in March.

——The public schools in this place will close in about two weeks.

——The family Rev. Miller, dec'd., after several years residence in Logansville, have returned to their old home in Centre Hall, on Church street.

— Our first invoice of boy's and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, will be opened Saturday March 16.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte

——Call on Bushman & Kreamer and inspect their stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, spectacles and Elgin watches from $8 up

——Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, March 27.—Mr. John Bright died at 8.30 o'clock this morning. His end was peaceful and painless. He had lain in a comatose condition since yesterday. All of his family were present at his deathbed.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon William H. Smith, the Government leader with much emotion, referred to the death of Mr. John Bright. He said that he would postpone his remarks on Mr. Bright until Friday, when Mr. Gladstone would be present.

Mr. Morely thanked Mr. Smith for his consideration in regard to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Bright represented the Central Division of Birmingham in the House.

The funeral of Mr. John Bright will take place on Saturday. The interment will be in the Quakers' Burying ground at Rochdale. The ceremonies will be as private as possible.

The sculptor Bruce Joy has taken a cast of Mr. Bright's face. Political deputations will follow the funeral. Only personal friends will be admitted to the meeting in the House.

At political meetings throughout the country last evening sympathetic references were made to Mr. Bright. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Bradford, said that no greater or purer man ever adorned political life in England. Lords Harris and Spencer, addressing a popular meeting at Stafford, paid high tribute to Mr. Bright.

The *United Ireland* says of Mr. Bright: "Ireland will forget all the grievances against him at the open grave, and will remember only the priceless services of his old days, when his heart was warm, his mind bright and his eloquence irresistible. The real Bright died three years ago."

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

THE GRAND CENTRAL WAREHOUSE IN CHICAGO DESTROYED—NINETY PER CENT. OF THE CONTENTS WERE TEAS AND COFFEES IN BOND—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,500,000.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Central Warehouse, at the corner of Rush and North Water streets, took fire at about 4 o'clock this morning, and, with its valuable store of teas and coffees, was burned to the ground, entailing an estimated loss of between $1,250,000 and $1.500,000. As the water from the dozens of engine nozzles soaked down the contents of the building, the basement was soon filled with water, and when the 40,000 cases of tea began to boil, streams of tea ran from the windows and doors. The dock, for a distance of 100 feet, was flooded with the amber colored liquid that poured like a small cataract into the river. The steam arising from this perfumed the air, blocks away.

The building was a six-story brick structure, which cost, when built in 1872, $50,000. Ald. Manniere, the manager, is satisfied that the fire was of incendiary origin. This is the third fire in the structure within a year which can be accounted for in no other way.

About 90 per cent. in value of the contents was tea in bond, as it was a Government warehouse. Besides this, there were a few thousand packages of coffee and other miscellaneous articles. The tea was owned by firms in various cities in all parts of the country, which makes it extremely difficult to accurately estimate individual losses, as insurance was, doubtless, placed elsewhere in some cases. An effort was made to ascertain at the Custom House the exact value of the tea bonded in the warehouse by outside firms. The Custom House books indicated that there was not a pound of tea in the building, as a permit for the removal of the last of it had been issued. It was very evident that this statement was incorrect, as the oil factories of all who were in the neighborhood would testify. At the store of Messrs. Fitch and Howland, who are among the heaviest losers, it was stated that there were in the warehouse between 35,000 and 40,000 cases of tea.

The wide discrepancy between the statement of the Deputy Collector and that of the merchant was explained by Mr. Manierre, who said it was true the tea had just been released from bond, but, notwithstanding that it had thus passed from the Government officers' hands, it was still in the warehouse awaiting removal when the fire took place.

The Oldest English Country Newspapers.

The first English country newspaper was the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, which made its first appearance in 1695. The Salisbury Postman made its first appearance in 1716. Its prospectus of September 27th of that year ran thus: "This paper contains an abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If 200 subscribe it shall be delivered to any public or private house in town every Monday, Thursday or Saturday morning, by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for $1.50 each. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathematics, etc."

By 1782 the number of provincial papers had increased to fifty. A vivid description of the state of the roads in this country in winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collections for Husbandry and Trade." March 10, 1693: "The roads are filled with snow, and we are forced to ride with the pacquet over hedges and ditches. This day seven-nights my boy with the pacquet and two gentlemen were seven hours riding from Dunstable to Hockley, but three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often in holes and forced to be drawn out with ropes. A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill, smothered."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Burns Hargett, 12 years of age, got his foot caught between the rollers of a corn crusher, at Frederick, Maryland, on the 23d, and was drawn into the machine to the hip. Death followed in a short time. William Driver, a colored man, employed at the mill of J. M. Anthony, near Denton, Maryland, fell against a circular saw on the 25th. One of his arms was cut off at the shoulder, and he died in ten minutes. A despatch from Malden, Massachusetts, says the scaffolding at the new stand pipe on Waitt's Mount gave way on the morning of the 25th and precipitated a number of workmen 35 feet to the ledge below. Frederick Rowes was fatally and David Lunstrom, Augustus Peterson and Gustavus Lawson were badly hurt.

—A despatch from Pineville, Kentucky, says that Alvis Turner and Jeff King were going toward the Gap on the 25th, and James Burch was coming to town, and at their meeting Alvis Turner fired at Burch, the ball only striking Burch's gun. Burch returned the fire killing Turner, and then King fired on Burch, killing him. King made his escape. Frank Beaham, a watchman on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, while in his box near Rileysville Station, near Luray, Virginia, on the evening of the 23d, was shot through the head and killed. John Cameron, who lives in the neighborhood, has been arrested. Charles Smith, who keeps a low dive in Cheboygan, Michigan, was shot and killed on the evening of the 23d by Sheriff Hayes, who went to the house to quell a disturbance.

—Near Mount Vernon, Kentucky, on the 23d, James Baker shot and fatally wounded Moses Catliff. It appears that Catliff's wife ran away with another man, Catliff recaptured her at the depot and began beating her. Baker remonstrated and Catliff shot at him. Baker then shot Catliff. Anthony Nicely, the father of the Nicely brothers who are now in jail in Somerset, Pa., charged with the murder of old man Umberger, who was robbed of $15,000, was on the 25th arrested as an accessory after the fact. Umberger's pocket-book was found in his possession. It had been given to him by his son Joseph just before his arrest.

—Owen McGoldrick, aged 50 years, and his son James, aged 20, while crossing the railroad tracks in Meriden, Connecticut, in a wagon, on the evening of the 25th, were struck by a train and killed. Mrs. McGregor, wife of Rev. Dr. McGregor, a Baptist minister of Buffalo, was burned to death in her parents' house at St. Lawrence Station, New Brunswick, on the evening of the 24th. She was suffering from sciatica, and was applying kerosene as a remedy near an open fire place when her clothing caught fire. Her sister was badly burned in trying to save her.

—A despatch from Cheboygan, Michigan, says the straits above there are open and boats can now get through by taking the north passage or entering Lake Huron bound up. This is an opening six weeks earlier than last year.

—The daughter of Adam Gettman, a farmer, near Columbus Grove, Ohio, was shot on the evening of the 25th by another girl named Michael, who had been employed to do housework by the family. In the evening both girls were working upstairs and the Michael girl was examining a revolver, while Miss Gettman's back was turned. Suddenly the pistol was fired, just as she turned around, the ball striking her in the right cheek, below the eye, and ranging downward, making a fatal wound. Miss Michael claims the shooting was accidental, while others say she was jealous of Miss Gettman and shot her purposely. Edward B. Rickard stole behind his wife in one of the streets of Cincinnati, on the evening of the 26th, shot her in the back and then ran away. It is supposed the wound is mortal. They were married two years ago. It is said that Rickard, some years ago, killed a woman in St. Louis, and was twice convicted of murder, but escaped on a third trial through disagreement of the jury.

—A despatch from Cheynne, Wyoming Territorry, says that James Grant arrived at Fort Laramie as a recruit, about 15 months ago. Gaining the confidence of Joseph Rosenburg, a private soldier, who had saved several thousand dollars, he induced him to form a partnership to loan money to the soldiers from pay day to pay day at 10 per cent. per month. On the 23d. Grant disappeared with all the funds.

—It is reported from Pineville, Kentucky, that "Jeff" King, one of the outlaw leaders, has been captured, and Bruck, one of those wounded on the 25th, has died. As the factions have lost their leaders by death or capture, no further trouble, at least for the present, is feared.

—William Wharton, aged 26 years, a freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed at Camden Junction on the 26th while making up a train.

—A Lake Shore passenger train struck a carriage containing Robert McCaffrey, aged 20, and Miss Della Love, aged 18, near Goshen, Indiana, on the evening of the 25th. When the train was stopped both were found on the pilot of the engine dead. A passenger train and a freight train on the East Tennessee Railroad collided 20 miles south of Atlanta, on the afternoon of the 26th. Engineer Gillon, of the passenger train, was killed. Seven other train men and four passengers were injured, none dangerously.

—A despatch from Prescott, Arizona, says Chitachua, a rebellious chief, and fifteen warriors are entrenched 14 miles north of the San Carlos Agency, and are defying the military authorities. The Indians are charged with murdering a teamster and stealing thirty head of cattle.

W. A. Harvey, bookkeeper for J. W. Lyon, in Guelph, Ontario, was arrested on the 26th, for embezzling $4000 from his employer. He was released on bail, and purchasing a revolver went home and killed his wife and two daughters and then fled. His motive for committing the murders is unknown.

—A fuel has existed for two years between Dolph Sisler and John Dietrich, well-to-do farmers living near Stewartstown, West Virginia. On the 24th Allen and Alonzo Sisler and George and Florence Dietrich, all nearing manhood, attended Sunday school at Stewartstown. Soon the bad blood showed itself, and the youths drew revolvers upon each other. The few men present were unable to stop the fight and the belligerents had the church. The net result was that George Dietrich was severely wounded by being beaten in the head with a revolver, and his brother was also hurt. Melvin C. Garlitz shot and killed his wife Leah on the street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the evening of the 26th. She was shot in the breast, face and neck. She and her husband had been separated about two years, and she leaves a 3-year-old child. The murderer escaped.

—As Martin Cochrane, Chas. Staff, William Kane and August Myers were filling a large mould with metal at the Bessemer department of Shoenberger's mill, in Pittsburg, on the 25th, a sudden jar of the ladle precipitated considerable metal from the bowl and splashed the men. Cochrane, it is feared, was fatally burned. The others received severe burns. Harry Johnson, aged 13 years, and a playmate, found a small keg of powder in a barn, near Sioux City, Iowa. The Johnson boy dropped a lighted cigarette into the keg. The explosion burned both boys fatally.

—N. H. Harvey, who murdered his wife and two daughters in Guelph, Ontario, on the evening of the 26th, was arrested and arraigned in court on the 27th. It is said that he is insane. John Rosenbarger shot and killed Andrew Castline in a row over a trivial matter, near Creighton, Nebraska, on the 26th, then burned his house to the ground and committed suicide. Summerfield Simcoe, was killed in Richmond, Virginia, on the evening of the 26th, by James Bowers. Harry Payne, a ten-year-old boy, was struck on the head, in Roanoke, Virginia, on the evening of the 25th, with a base bat, in the hands of a colored boy about the same age, and died from his injury. Mrs. John Thuring has been arrested in Pittsburg charged with conspiracy to kill her husband. A man, whom, it is alleged, she employed to do the deed for $20, informed the police. The husband had a $2000 insurance policy on his life.

—A well-dressed man, about 50 years of age, went to the Hotel Parle, in St. Louis, on the evening of the 26th, accompanied by a good-looking, neatly-dressed woman, and registered as S. M. Waite and wife, of Florida, and the couple were assigned a room. During the night they drank a great deal of beer, and had supper served in the room. On the morning of the 27th the woman left the hotel and did not return. Later Waite was found in a dying condition, with a bottle of morphine near him. The morphine was put up by Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia. Soon after being taken to the City Hospital Waite died. The police are looking for the mysterious woman. A. F. Collier, a marble cutter, of Lykens, Pa., fatally stabbed himself with a penknife, on the 27th, while under the influence of liquor.

—A man giving the name of G. Barrett has been arrested in Toronto, Ontario. It is believed he is a swindler who is wanted in England and cities in the United States. It is said his operations were conducted under the guise of a Catholic priest. In his valise were six gold watches out of which he had swindled an Ottawa jeweler. He was negotiating for $1500 worth of diamonds from a jeweler when arrested.

—The gross earnings of the entire system of the Union Pacific Railway for February were $1,745,758, a decrease from the corresponding month last year of $172,179. The net earnings were $500,784, a decrease of $77,188. The expenses increased $94,990. At a special meeting of the directors in Boston on the 27th it was decided that it was inexpedient to resume the payment of dividends at present.

—The President on the 27th issued a proclamation opening the Oklahoma lands to settlement on and after April 22d. In accordance with the proclamation the General Land Commissioner on the 27th directed the establishment of two land offices in Oklahoma. The office for the western district will be at Fisher's Stage Station; that for the eastern district at Guthrie. The two districts are divided by the range line running through the Territory north and south, between Ranges 3 and 4, west of Indian Meridian. Each district contains approximately the same number of townships.

—Captain Joseph Delano, of the steam tug S. M. Johnson, has been arrested in Baltimore charged with firing a rifle, on the James river, and killing the five-year-old daughter of James Brockwell, of Tellington, Virginia. Captain Delano was shooting at geese. Mrs. Mary Short, a white woman, was found dead in bed in her house in Chicago on the morning of the 28th with her throat cut. Her husband, John Short, a colored waiter, has been arrested. A razor, which he had been carrying, was found under the body in the bed. Mrs. Short, who was a Norwegian by birth, and but 27 years old, had recently been left some money through the death of a relative in the old country, and had been desirous of returning to Norway to take possession of her property. Her husband objected to her going, fearing that she would not return.

—John Warren, disguised as a negro, entered the Southern Express office in Blackton, Alabama, about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th, and, with a pistol in his hand, ordered the agent, B. M. Huey, Jr., to surrender. Huey did not do it, and the man fired at him twice, one ball striking him on the breast, glancing and breaking one of his arms. By this time Huey had seized his own pistol and fired three shots at the robber, who was found shortly afterwards 100 feet from the office, dead. One of Huey's bullets had hit him in the breast, and the man had died to death.

—An attempt was made on the evening of the 27th to wreck a west-bound limited train on the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad, near Chillicothe, Illinois. Ties were placed upon the track, but they were pushed aside without damage by the pilot of the engine. The limited train generally carries a quantity of valuables through the Wells, Fargo Express Company, and the officials of the road think robbery was intended. On the 28th a police man found two burglars at work on the vault in the hardware store of Hilgus & Co., in Naperville, Illinois. The burglars endeavored to escape, when the policeman fired at them, fatally wounding one. The other man was slightly injured, but escaped.

—L. S. Brown was arrested in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 28th, for counterfeiting. He is a silver plater by trade, and his plan was to thinly plate the coins. He is an old soldier and draws a pension. Some days ago F. W. Woolworth, manager for the Woolworth syndicate, which owns five and ten cent stores in different cities, mailed 76 checks, amounting in all to $2500, in the public mail box in the Stewart building in New York. Samuel E. McEwen got hold of them in some way and tried to negotiate them, but was unsuccessful and was arrested.

—Vernon G. Simpson, 30 years of age, of Norfolk, Virginia, died from the effects of gas asphhyxiation, at the Northwestern Hotel, in New York. The police say his death was accidental, as the transom and the window of his room were open, and it was clear he could not have meditated suicide. Lieutenant Harvey F. Bateman, of the Tenth United States Infantry, was found on the railroad track west of Muncie, Indiana, on the 27th, with his head severed from his body. There are suspicions of foul play.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 26th, the concurrent resolution calling on the Sinking Fund Commissioners for information as to the disposition of the funds intrusted to their care was received from the House through an error which was not discovered until some time after the measure had been disposed of by the Senate. It was referred by the Senate to the Finance Committee, and subsequently Mr. Cooper moved to reconsider the vote on reference. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table. Bills were passed finally to permit the incorporation of savings banks without capital stock, and giving power to condemn property for school purposes. A large number of bills passed second reading. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 27th, a resolution was received from the House for the return of the Wherry Sinking Fund resolution, and it was sent back. A conference report on the Nautical School Ship bill was received and laid over. The McAleer bill increasing the salaries of the Judges passed third reading. The bills regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, repealing the fence law of 1700, extending the time for railroad companies to finish their roads, appropriating $27,500 for the purchase of the William Penn farm in Bucks county, were passed finally among others. Mr. Hine's Employers' Liability bill was reported, amended so as to make its application general. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 28th, Mr. Mylin introduced a substitute for his resolution of last week providing for the investigation of State supporting institutions. The recommitted Ton of Coal bill was reported back amended, to make the legal weight 2240 pounds, and imposing a penalty of $50 for short weight. The House bill to carry out the provision of the Constitution that corporations shall not engage in any other business than that for which they were chartered was reported, amended so as to make the act applicable only to the furnishing of powder to miners. The bill authorizing boroughs to construct sewage systems was reported negatively. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, bills were passed finally, among them the following: For the assessment and valuation of real and personal estate for county and municipal purposes; to assess the grading and paving of streets on the owners of property abutting thereon, and to enable boroughs to construct sewage systems and assess and collect the cost thereof. The bill for the incorporation of electric light and heat companies failed on final passage. The bill in relation to foreign fidelity and casualty insurance companies also failed—the yeas being 52, the nays 125. Among the bills read a first time was that authorizing the transfer of licenses. Adjourned.

In the House on the 27th, the Senate joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution classifying cities according to population was reported favorably. Mr. Gentner introduced a bill requiring bill posters to be licensed. The bill for the erection of the new county of Hazel was passed finally and sent to the Senate. The Medical Examiners' bill was amended on second reading, one of the amendments providing that at no time shall there be a majority in the Board representing any one school of practice. The Senate bill increasing the salaries of Judges was reported favorably. The Border Raid Claim bill was defeated. Adjourned.

In the House on the 28th, the Senate bills for the imprisonment of tramps, and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among animals, were reported favorably. A resolution was adopted recalling from the Governor the Soldiers' Employmeat bill, to correct a defect in the last section. The Soldiers' Orphans' bill was passed finally. Adjourned.

HOPEFUL HEIR—I don't know what the ah—Governor would say if he were living at my having to go around with only a few cents in my pocket, don'tcher know.

Guardian and Trustee, indignantly—Why, he'd say that you'd better go and get some sense in your head.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The late Emperor William is credited with having saved $12,000,000 out of his public allowance.

—During the year 1888 nearly 700 persons disappeared in Philadelphia, a large percentage of whom were never heard of.

—The most remarkable echo known is that in the Castle of Simonetta, two miles from Milan. It reports the echo of a pistol sixty times.

—General Boulanger's one idol in life is said to be his mother. He spends every Sunday afternoon and evening with her, and if away always sends her a telegram.

—Milan, King of Servia, has had a pretty tough time in governing his petty kingdom of less than two millions. He and his kin cost the little limited monarch $200,000.

—The greatest cataract in the world is Niagara, the height of the American Falls being 165 feet. The highest fall of water in the world is that of the Yosemite in California, being 2,550 feet.

—The wealth of this country is estimated at $45,000,000,000. It is said that 1855 persons own $3,000,000,000, and that 1,000 persons control fortunes invested in corporations, etc., rated at $20,000,000,000.

—During the interval at a concert Mme. Patti drinks a glass of champagne (Pommery-Greno). For dinner on a concert day she takes a slice from a saddle of mutton, a glass of Leonville and a baked apple.

—The quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic was that of the steamer Etruria of the Cunard Line, being six days, five hours and thirty minutes from New York to Queenstown, the distance being 2,850 miles.

—George C. Hayden, 75 years of age, a miser, who died recently in St. Louis, and was supposed to be very poor, was found to have $60,000 in cash, stocks and bonds. He is supposed to have relatives in Maine.

—The Mormon Church in Utah shows a membership of 127,294—23,000 families. The church has 12 apostles, 58 patriarchs, 3 885 seventies, 3,153 high priests, 11,000 elders, 1,500 bishops and 4,400 deacons, being an office for each six persons.

—The aggregate of land in the United States owned by members of the House of Lords and British Syndicates is 20,941,666 acres, a greater area than all of Ireland, 2,000,000 more than Scotland, and over half as much as in England and Wales.

—Theodore Roberts and John Johnson, convicts in the Sing Sing prison, were fighting in one of the galleries recently, when they lost their balance and fell 30 feet to the stone floor below. Johnson was fearfully injured, but Roberts was not even dazed.

—At a type writing contest in London a month ago there were 126 entries and nearly all appeared. The first prize was for seventy-nine words a minute, twenty or thirty words less than have been achieved in the United States.

—For the supper to be served at the inaugural ball in Washington, there were provided 20,000 raw oysters, 20,000 stewed oysters, 8,000 chicken croquettes, 6,000 sweet bread pates, 300 gallons of terrapin and other articles of food in proportion.

—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, among his other multifarious duties as lawyer, cattle-grower, telegraph director and after-dinner speaker, has undertaken to run a silver mine. He is President of a company which owns and operates a mine at Silver City, N. M.

—The advertising card is of entirely modern origin, although the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans knew something about advertising. They accomplished the desired result through the medium of posters, as several bills, painted in black and red, were found on the walls of the Pompeiian dwellings.

—Moses Jacobs, who sells papers in the streets of Des Moines, Iowa, is propably the richest newsboy in the West. He is 18 years old and has sold newspapers for the last fourteen years, during which time he has acquired $4,000 worth of real estate from his savings.

—The microscope is usually supposed to have been invented in 1621 by Cornelius Drebbel, a Dutchman, but M. Govi has found an old book, published in 1610, which proves that Galileo must have originated this instrument as well as the telescopes. Galileo himself seems to have referred to the microscope in 1614.

—The monde, which last year swore that Mrs. Mackay was papering the smoking-room of her "hotel" with bank-notes, will no doubt find the bit of gossip very probable that she is awaiting the arrival from Paris of a gown which is embroidered all over with real pearls, and for which she has agreed to pay £10,000.

—The waters of nearly all the hot springs in Black Rock region, Nevada, are so strongly impregnated with mineral matter that they will petrify vegetable or animal matter in a few years. One enterprising genius has the bodies of three Indians in soak, and when they are converted into stone he expects to make a fortune exhibiting them.

—The revival of beard wearing in England is said to be due to two circumstances. An impulse was given to it by the example of the throngs of heavily-bearded Germans and Russians who flocked to the first great exhibition, and another by the return of the British soldiers and officers, entirely unshaven, from the Crimean war.

—A German expert reckons that if a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains, and that these fifty each produce fifty grains more, and so on, there will be in the second year 2,500 grains; in the third year, 125,000 grains; in the sixth year, 15,625,000 grains; in the twelfth year, 244,140,625,000,000 grains. The third year's crop would give 300 men one meal, leaving enough bran to feed eight pigs for one day. The produce of the single grain in the twelfth year would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth with food during their lifetime.

Be gentle and firm with children.
Beware of the first disagreement.

THE population of the United States at the present time is estimated to be 64,000,000. The total increase is said to be 100,000 a month, exclusive of immigration. It is estimated that the census in July, 1890, will show a population of about 67,000,000.

PIGOTT will go down in history—until a kind oblivion overtakes his name—as the champion liar and one of the most willing tools of his age. Pigott does not appear to have been particular whose service he lied in so long as he was paid. He was willing to lie for anyone, or about anybody—always for cash. And it must be forever to the credit of Parnell and Egan, and everlastingly to the shame of MacDonald, that the former would not have the rascal lie in service of the League, while the latter did procure him for the London *Times*. Pigotts are blots on the pages of history, and so, for that matter, are MacDonalds. It is believed, however, there is no such other newspaper man as that manager of the *Times*. At any rate it is hoped so.

ANOTHER city made to order is to adorn the great Southwest. According to an El Paso dispatch a company has been formed in Chicago which proposes to build a city and start an agricultural colony at Lanoria, ten miles north of El Paso, on the line of the Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican railroad, commonly known as the White Oaks road. The company has secured over 500,000 acres of fine agricultural land, only needing water to make it as fertile as any in the world. Water will be supplied by sinking artesian wells at a convenient point. A city will be laid out and the remainder of the land sold in ten-acre tracts to gardeners and orchardists. The project is looked upon in El Paso as a very feasible and promising one, and many of the leading citizens have subscribed liberally to the stock.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in the United States last year was 518,518, as against 510,058 in the previous twelve months. The highest point ever reached was in 1882, when the immigration amounted to 788,992, and the lowest point in the decade was 1885, with 334, 203 arrivals. Recent war talk in Europe has no doubt given a fresh impetus to the foreign overflow. The two countries that show an increase as compared with previous years are Russia and Italy. Last year the Czar contributed 37,333 to our population, and in 1887 the number was 25,784. The Italian recruits in 1888 were 47,422, an increase of about a thousand over the previous year. Great Britain, Ireland and Germany show a large falling off, and it is not probable that the supply from these sources will increase. In the future Russia, Austria, Hungary and Italy are likely to furnish the large majority of immigrants, at least for a decade to come.

INTEREST in the improvement of the country's roads is not confined to any one section. Bradstreet's says: "We have seen what attention the subject has attracted in the North and East; it is apparently attracting no less attention in the South. For example, a proposition to hold a congress to consider the best means for improving the roads of the State has been brought forward in Georgia, and, judging from the comments of the State press, the proposal is being favorably received. The congress will be held in Atlanta in May next, and it is hoped that a practical scheme of reform in road administration will be adopted. The question is one which addresses itself with peculiar force to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. The merchant and the agriculturist alike find their account in a ready exchange of products, and easy marketing of crops, and it need not be said that such a desirable consumation maybe very much retarded by bad roads. It is plain from indications, such as that to which attention has just been directed, that interest in the question of road improvement has by no means culminated yet.

THE work of taking the eleventh census of the United states will soon attract attention, the preliminary legal provisions having been arranged. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the schedules of inquiries are to be the same as those of the tenth census, with such changes of subject matter and modifications as may be approved by the secretary of the interior. There is a limitation, however, as to the number of volumes to be published. Instead of the twenty-two volumes of the tenth census there will be only seven published. The subjects covered will be population and social statistics relating thereto, products of manufactories, mining, agriculture, mortality, and vital statistics, valuation and public indebtedness, and statistics relating to railroad corporations, express, telegraph, and insurance companies. It is expected, however that in spite of this limitation in the matter of publications the eleventh census will be even more expensive than the tenth census was. This increase in expense, it is expected, will be rendered necessary by the increase in population. An increase of about 30 per cent. over the population in 1880 may be reasonably looked for in 1890. We shall then be 65,000,000, mostlywise, being the thriftiest, wealthiest, most energetic, and inventive, and the least and most easily governed people on the face of the earth.

It is manly to persevere.

Sweet Sorrow.

Life's chalice overflowed with wine
Throughout a joyous year.
I quaffed the draught; I drained the lees
I drunken was, with cheer.

I swore that life should never be
Less fierce, less strong, less sweet,
What had been, should be evermore,
Joy, rapturous and complete.

Next year that cup was filled with myrrh
Instead of pleasure's wine,
And mingled with the bitter draught
Were tears, and they were mine.

I spurned the cup, and dashed the draught
Down over desert sands,
And fled the place, and many years
I roamed in distant lands.

I sought again to fill the cup
With wine, as sweet and strong
As that I drank, that wondrous year
When life was naught but song.

I sought in vain—the grapes I pressed
Flowed ever juice of gall;
And tears and blood were blended there,
Till I despaired of all.

And after many years had sped,
I sought that desert land,
And lo! a spring was flowing there,
From out the arid sand.

I drank the crystal water then,
To kill consuming thirst;
I found it sweeter than the wine
That filled my cup at first.

AN OBEDIENT HUSBAND.

The first time I met my old chum Vital Herbelot, after leaving school, was at a banquet attended by all the old pupils of our provincial lycee.

I was not a little surprised to find the Vital Herbelot of mature years quite a different looking person from the youth I remembered, and not at all resembling the man I had supposed my friend would grow into. When I knew him he was slender and tinted, painfully neat in his dress, scrupulously correct in his manners and somewhat reserved, combining, in short, all the good qualities of a young lad determined to make his way in the position his relatives had obtained for him. I now saw a compactly built, large limbed man, much sunburned, with a bright eye and the loud, clear, decided way of speaking of one unaccustomed to weigh his words. There was a free and easy and not ungraceful manner about him as different as possible from that usually assumed by the building officials in whose ranks I supposed him still to be.

"What has happened to you?" I said to him. "Are you no longer in government employ?"

"No, old fellow; I am nothing more nor less than a stupid old farmer. I have a little place half a league from here at Chauteraine, where I raise wheat and black Burgundy grapes, the wine from which you shall taste when you come to see me."

"You don't mean to tell me that you, the son and grandson of a government official, who was always held up as a model employee at the bureau, and for whom the most brilliant future was predicted—you don't mean to say that you have thrown away all your chances of distinguishing yourself in your chosen career?"

"Yes, that's the simple truth."

"How did it happen?"

"My dear fellow," he replied, laughing, "great effects are often produced by very trivial causes. In this case it was a couple of peaches that compelled me to offer my resignation."

"A couple of peaches?"

"Precisely so, and if you will drive with me back to Chauteraine after we have had our coffee I will tell you exactly how it came about."

After coffee had been served we left the banqueters, and while discussing over cigars my friend began his story as we skirted the banks of the canal. It was a warm afternoon toward the end of August.

"You know," he said, "that I was born in the profession, and that my father, himself an old employe of the bureau, thought there was nothing to be compared to the career of a government official. So as soon as I had received my degree, and as nothing more brilliant offered, I was installed as a clerk in my father's office.

"As I was an industrious lad of regular habits and had been taught from the cradle to respect my superiors and to pay them the deference that was their due, I was in great favor with the heads of the bureau. When I was 25 the director, who had conceived quite a liking for me, took me into his office, and I was an object of envy to my fellow clerks. I was, in fact, already spoken of as in the way of speedy promotion.

"It was at that period I married. My wife was an exceedingly pretty young girl, but who, though as good as she was pretty and very affectionate, had no fortune. This was considered a grave mistake on my part in the little world of employes in which I lived, many going so far as to assert that I had made a stupid blunder, and irreparably compromised my future. Nevertheless, as my wife was attractive and amiable, and as we managed by economy to make both ends meet, people after a while stopped talking of my want of prudence and the society of the provincial town in which we lived condescended to receive us.

"My official superior, the director, was wealthy. He gave frequent receptions, generous dinners, and now and then a dancing party, to which his employes and the celebrities of the town were invited. At the end of the year, my wife, who was in delicate health, was compelled to remain at home when invited on these occasions, and although I should have preferred keeping her company I was obliged to go alone, for my host could not permit his invitations to be refused.

"It so happened that just when my wife was a little more indisposed than usual there came a summons to a great ball, and I was thus compelled, much against my wishes, to don my dress coat again.

"Just as I was about starting and was engaged in tying my cravat, my wife began to shower observations on me.

"'That will do capitally. Now don't forget to notice everything carefully so as to be able to give me a detailed account of all that happens. I shall want to know the names of the ladies, how they dressed and the bill of fare of the supper, for they're going to have a splendid one. I hear that there are a heap of good things coming from Cheyet's, including some early fruit. The grocer says that there will be peaches that cost three francs a piece. Oh! I adore peaches. Do you know, if you were a very, very good boy indeed you would bring me one?"

"Against this preposterous demand I entered at earnest protest, but the stronger the objections offered the more my wife insisted that I should gratify her whim.

"'On the contrary, nothing is easier. Promise to bring me at the least one. Swear you will.'"

"What can one say, when the wife of one's bosom takes so decided a stand, especially if she is in delicate health? It ended by my giving a vague promise, and was hurrying away when, just as my hand was on the door knob, she called me back. I saw her great blue eyes fixed on me, her face aglow with the pleasure of the expected treat, as she cried:

"'You promise?'"

"It was a very attractive ball. Flowers everywhere, fresh toilettes and an excellent orchestra. The prefect, the president of the court, the officers of the garrison—all in 'high life' of the place—were there. At midnight precisely supper was served and the dancers passed into the supper room. I followed them in some agitation, and had scarcely got inside the door when I beheld, in the place of honor in the middle of the table, the famous peaches sent by Cheyet.

"They were superb. Arranged like a pyramid in a vase of Luneville china, and picturesquely separated by vine leaves, with which the dark red and whitish green of the fruit contrasted most agreeably, the whole presented a very appetizing picture. I feasted on them with my eyes from a distance, and could easily imagine the state of joyous excitement into which my wife would be thrown if I could succeed in carrying home with me a specimen of this magnificent fruit.

"The longer I looked at them the more determined I became to pilfer the Luneville vase of one or two of its treasures. But how was I to accomplish my nefarious design. The servants stood guard around these costly products of the hothouse, and it presently appeared that my host had reserved them for the consumption of a few privileged guests. From time to time, at a given signal, a servant would take a peach carefully from the dish, cut it with a silver knife and offer the two halves on a rich plate of Sevres ware to the person designated. I watched proceedings with anxiety, and felt cold chills creep over me as the luscious pyramid slowly but surely melted away.

"Still the vase was not quite emptied when the dancers, recalled by a few preliminary chords from the orchestra, hastily returned to the ball room. In fact, I could count half a dozen of the precious fruit still lying in their leafy bed.

"I followed the crowd, but made only a pretended exit. I had left my hat in a corner in the upper room, in order to have an excuse for going back after it. It was a silk hat, and had given me considerable trouble in properly disposing of it during the evening. As I was quite intimate at the house the servant paid no attention to my movements. Besides, at that moment they were busy in taking the dishes and silver to the kitchen. In an instant I had made my way to the buffet, on which the coveted fruit had now been placed. No one was in the room and there was no time to lose.

"After furtively glancing to the right and left, I suddenly seized two of the peaches and placed them carefully in my hat, first wrapping them in my handkerchief. Then very calmly and with much dignity, although my heart was beating frightfully, I left the supper room, pressing my hat against my breast and holding it there by my right hand skillfully thrust in the bosom of my vest, which attitude gave me a somewhat heroic, not to say Napoleonic, aspect.

"My intention was to cross the ballroom quickly and then suddenly disappear. Once outside, I would carry the two peaches tied in my handkerchief victoriously home.

"This little scheme seemed not to be so easy to carry out as I had imagined, as dancing had just commenced again. All around the room was a double row of black coats and wall flowers, surrounding a second circle formed by the empty chairs of the dancers. Then came a large empty space in the middle, where the latter were enjoying themselves. It was this space that I had to cross in order to reach the door of the waiting room.

"I timidly wended my way between the groups and glided adroitly among the chairs with the suppleness of an adder. I trembled with anxiety lest some awkward elbow should displace my head covering and cause the coveted fruit to tumble unto the floor. I could hear them rolling around, and I turned red up to the very roots of my hair.

"At last, after much tribulation and several false alarms, I made my way out into the open space just as a new figure was being arranged. In this latter, one of the ladies stands in the middle of a circle of dancers who, joining hands, pass around their backs toward her. While this is being done, she places a hat she holds in her hand on the head of the gentleman she wishes for a partner in a quadrille. On this occasion it was my host's daughter who was to perform the hat trick, and I had hardly taken two steps on my way to the waiting room when she called out:

"'A hat! I must have a hat.'

"Then she caught sight of me with my stovepipe glued to my breast. I saw that I was recognized, and could feel all the blood in my body rush into my face, while my heart seemed to stand still in a spasm of alarm.

"Ah!" she said, "you come just in time, M. Herbelot. 'Your hat please.'

"Before I could stammer out a word of protest she had seized that useful article of my attire, and so suddenly, that the peaches were thrown some distance in one direction while my handkerchief and the vine leaves flew in another.

"You can imagine the scene. The dancers laughed in their sleeves at the disclosure of my theft and my utter discomfiture. My host frowned and looked annoyed, while the staid wall flowers eyed me askance. I felt my limbs giving way under me. How I wished that there had been a trap in the floor that I might have disappeared from public view.

"The young girl bit her lips to keep from laughing as she politely returned me my hat.

"'M. Herbelot,' she said in a slightly ironical tone, 'had you not better pick up your peaches?'

"This was the signal of an outburst of laughter from all parts of the room. Even the servants had great difficulty in restraining themselves from joining in the general mirth. As for me pale, haggard and trembling, I fled from the room. I was so upset that it was some moments before I could find the outside door, and when I finally reached the open air I lost no time in returning home to pour my sorrows into my wife's sympathizing ears.

"The next day the story was all over town. When I went to the office my fellow clerks saluted me with:

"'Herbelot, pick up your peaches.'

"It made me blush again. I could not walk a step in the street without having some one behind me say:

"'That's the gentleman with the peaches.'

"The situation became intolerable, and a week later I sent in my resignation.

"An uncle of my wife's had an estate in the neighborhood of my native town. I asked him to take me as an assistant; he consented, and we moved to Chauteraine. What more is there to tell? I went resolutely to work rising at dawn and not shirking any necessary labor. It turned out that I had a greater talent for agriculture than for drawing up official documents, for in a short time I became a real farmer. The estate throves so well under my management that our uncle left it to us at his death. Since then I have brought it to the state of high cultivation in which you will now find it.

We had reached Chauteraine, passing through an orchard where the trees were laden with fruit, the limbs hanging so heavy with their luscious burden of apples and pears that they touched the ground. After leaving the orchard and going through a vegetable garden we could see the white front of the homestead, over the walls of which a trelliswork had been made, whence hung a fine show of peaches ripening in the sun.

"You see," said Vital Herbelot, in conclusion, "that I worship peaches. I owe my happiness to them. But for the amusing incident I have related I should still be a slender official, trembling at the prefect's frown, swelling the crowd of underpaid subordinates who find the utmost difficulty in making both ends meet, and fearing lest I should be blessed with a large family from an inability to raise and provide for my offspring; while now I am my own master, raise my own wheat and am not afraid of a whole houseful of children."

At that moment my ears were assailed by the joyous shouts of boys and girls issuing from the interior of the dwelling. And at the window of the ground floor, framed in by the peach covered trelliswork, appeared Mme. Herbelot, plump and handsome yet, although approaching 40, herself resembling a ripe peach gilded by the light of the setting sun.

Facts Worth Knowing.

There are 385 colleges in the United States, 4856 institutions of learning, and 65,718 students in them.

The British barque Maiden City lately made the trip from St. Johns, N. B., to Liverpool in 12½ days—the fastest time on record for a sailing vessel.

The public land is not all gone yet. There are still 9,000,000 acres in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, 30,000,000 in California, 40,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idoho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 41,000,000 in Utah, 20,000,000 in Washington, and millions of acres in other States and Territories, while Alaska has fertile fields that have hardly been touched.

The man who never changes his opinion is one who never enlarges his information.

Care is a privilege peculiar to the human race; angels are above it, beasts below it, and devils beyond it.

The Marriage License bill has passed the New Jersey House of Representatives by a very large majority. It makes marriage licenses imperative and gives the county clerks one dollar for granting each one.

The mines of the United States continue to furnish increasing quantities of precious metals. The gold product for 1888 amounted to $33,175,000, being $179,000 more than for 1887. The silver product of 1888 amounted to $43,000,000. The total value of the non-metallic products of the United States in 1887 was $285,864,942, and of metallic products $250,419,283, and of unspecified metallic products $6,000,000, and in 1888 the value of these natural products is estimated to be more than $560,000,000.

According to the Almanac just issued by the American Board of Foreign Missions, the thirty missionary societies in the United States have an income of $3,906,967; 1,193 stations, 2,954 out stations; 937 male, and 1,200 female missionaries; 8,617 native helpers, 2,243 churches with 174,784 communicants, of whom 21,978 were added last year; 3,864 schools with 137,905 pupils.

The twenty-two missionary societies in the United States managed by women and whose support comes from women, support 751 missionaries, last year contributed $10,335,124.

The whole missionary force of Great Britain, Continental Europe and the United States have an annual income of $9,396,996; man and equip 9,550 stations; support 5,431 missionaries; have the assistance of 32,015 native helpers, and mission churches that have 588,974 communicants and 1,876,655 adherents.

—John E. Turner has Fred Folger at Ambler Park.

Stories of Prof. Morse.

When Morse, the father of the telegraph, was taking daguerreotypes on top of the building at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, New York, Samuel Colt, the inventor of the revolver, was a friend of the electrician. Colt had his mind full of a torpedo for the defense of the coast, which was to be exploded by an electric circuit. As Morse had the wires and battery, the dabbler in torpedoes found his necessary machinery ready at hand. On one occasion, when Morse was absent, an experiment was to be tried on the roof of the house, with a slight charge of powder, which was to be confined under a drum of figs. The gentleman who tells this story was then a mere lad, light of weight, and was exactly the convenient resisting medium which Colt wanted. It was agreed that the boy should stand on the box while the powder was fired. Just as all preparations were completed, and the lad stood on the box, Prof. Morse appeared, who took in the situation at a glance. "Stop," he cried, "Colt, bid that boy get down. If you want to try the experiment, jump up in his place." "There is not the eighth of a pound of powder there," said Colt, "but, I am agreed. I will get up in the boy's place. Professor, do you touch the key." Touch the key did Morse. An explosion followed, and it was all Colt could do, who was a man of large build, to prevent himself being hurled over into the street below. If the boy had stood there, he would have been certainly lifted into the air. It was evident that then Prof. Morse knew that explosions were intensified in accordance with the means employed to fire peculiar substances, and must have had an inkling of the effects of what is now called the vibratory influence on detonating substances. "Once," says an informant, "in Prof. Morse's later life, he wanted a package of papers, which, he told me, were on his table. I secured a voluminous bundle of documents, and having brought them down, presented them to the Professor. 'You have made a mistake; these are not the papers I wanted. Still, though they are of no moment now, at one time they caused me a certain amount of disturbance. They represent vouchers paid by me for lawyers, costs and expenses in defending my telegraph. I once took the trouble to add up the figures. I can't give it exactly now, but the aggregate ought to sum up something very close to $500,000.'" Prof. Morse's charities were endless. All the impecunious of the United States made him their milch cow. He gave, if not wisely, at least well, and must have, during the last twenty years of his life, dispensed a fortune in small sums.

Physical Culture.

Dr. Sargent, the noted writer and lecturer, and teacher of Physical Culture in Harvard University, has, perhaps, done more to stimulate effort and rouse enthusiasm in the department of physical education than any other person. If you walk into any modern gymnasium you will find that most all of the apparatus which is used there by athletes, is the product of his ingenious mind. His latest invention is the "Quarter Circle" designed chiefly for the lower chest, although it also brings into exercise the upper chest, as well as the sides and abdomen. This is an excellent exercise for clerks who sit most of the day with their chests bent over their desks.

For an all-round exerciser, and one that can be put up in your own bedroom, I know of nothing half so good as that compact little invention of Prof. L. W. Dowd, of New York, who is principal of the Home School for Physical Culture. He calls it the Home Exerciser. On this superb apparatus any man, woman or child can secure, as a matter of pleasant pastime, the symmetrical development of the entire body. The weights can be adjusted from light to heavy, so that it may be readily adapted for the use of a weak person as well as a strong muscular athlete.

Mr. Emerson says that "health is the first wealth," but strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that people pay much more attention to getting the second wealth than the first, which often takes upon itself wings and flies away, and leaves its victims in the wretched condition of both poverty and ill health.

If exercise is not taken moderately it does but little good; in fact if too much is taken it may weaken rather than strengthen the body. Therefore every person who commences a systematic course of gymnastic exercises, should first undergo a thorough examination by a competent person, so that he may know the weak parts of his body which require special exercise for development. There are many excellent books published on Physical Culture, among the number one by William Blaikie, which gives full instruction on the best methods of developing the different parts of the body and the best apparatus for use in the accomplishment of that object, to which we direct the attention of every person who intends to begin the course of gymnastic exercises.

Vanderbilt and His Father.

Here is a good example for boys. You have all heard of the late Mr. Vanderbilt and the great sum of money he had when he died. This is how he obeyed his father and cheerfully yielded to his wishes, even when he was a big boy, and older than any of you. The same spirit displayed by all of you will bring you out all right.

The son was then thirty-two years old, and himself a father. They were on board the steam-yacht Northern Star, on their way to St. Petersburg. William, who was a habitual smoker, was puffing his favorite cigar. "Bill," said the Commodore, "I wish you'd give up that smoking habit of yours. I'll give you ten thousand dollars if you will."

"You needn't give me anything" was the son's answer, as he flung the cigar overboard. "Your wish is sufficient." He never smoked afterward.

—Very narrow ribbon will be much used for decoration, for bonnets and gowns.

FASHION NOTES.

—A pretty spring dress for a young girl, was of a light fawn color cashmere, with the accordion plaited skirt, and the waist Directoire style, with the back, in deep, plain slashes. It was a very neat but plain costume.

—A very handsome spring costume is of "old rose" camel's hair, with a white border. It is made Directoire style. The revers are of "old rose" velvet, the vest is of cream colored surah, with a broad band at waist line of the velvet. The sleeves have a puff of white surah and a cuff of velvet.

—Dragon-flies, black birds, and black butterflies are fashionable trimmings amid flowers and feathers; and lace is now in great favor, for hat trimming. Ribbons are in endless variety. Gauze ribbons, brocades ribbons, striped ribbons, ribbons onbre, and others are employed.

—The high hats have had their death knell sounded at last. Some of the new hats are very flat, and some are nothing but a little piece of silk or flimsy material, with a bunch of flowers in front. The toques are still in demand, but are lower and more pointed in front than they were.

—Home dressmaking is made quite simple and easy now. The stores in addition to their loaded counters, also offer to fit the waist of bought material, or to cut and pin together the whole costume. The paper patterns of sizes to order, is also a great help to one who does her own sewing.

—The Directoire jersey is cut away over a vest, and fastened with two high buttons. Matalees of silk, surah and mervelleuse are a perfect delight to an ease-loving woman. There is comfort in them and good looks, the yokes are shirred, tucked or smocked, and they are confined to the waist with a loose belt or girdle. They are mostly trimmed with lace and are made in all the new desirable shades.

—The full-waisted jerseys are very popular for those who cannot stand the severe style of the tailor-made article. These have yokes of plaits, tucks and of smocking, the fullness belted in at the waist with a wide belt and ornamental buckle. They are made of plain and striped goods, and in many cases embroidered with braid herringbone stitch or have a plastron of Persian trimming.

—The round hats have low-crowns with projecting brims in front and scarcely any brim in the back.

The Directoire hat, projects straight forward from the face, shading the eyes, and is laden with plumes.

The Empire hat is more poke-shaped in the rounded front of its brim, and a trimming inside the brim next the face, and quantities of flowers upon it. Lace also belongs to the Empire styles, and is sometimes set in a plaited ruche outside the brim.

—A very striking and stylish gingham suit was made of plaid gingham, blue and pink lines. The skirt had full drapery. The waist was tight fitting and had a vest of pink surah. There were large wooden molds covered with the pink, for decoration. The sleeve was lovely, at the elbow it was slashed and a puff of the pink inserted, which did look so pretty, with the stripes of the gingham crossing it.

—The blouse waists can be had in any material; soft silks, plain challies, crepes de chine and mohaire, seems to be the most popular. Either shirring or the finest knife plaiting give the necessary fit and yoke-like effect.

Belts come of the same material, and are indispensible, as some of the fullness is left around the waist for each wearer to arrange for herself, and is to be drawn in under the belt. Satin-faced surah blouses have full-ed-in undersleeves halfway between elbow and waist, of some contrasting color in the material.

—A pretty child's dress was a full skirt, tucked, and shirred on a low-necked waist, which had a vest of velvet. The half sleeves were of velvet. A white waist was worn under it as a yoke and sleeves, which set it off beautifully.

Another one for a child, was of rose colored cashmere with the robe trimming. It had a full skirt of box plaits, and the waist was shirred from the shoulders to the waist, over a tight lining, cut low, and had a yoke of white surah. The shirring at the waist was caught with a large bow of rose ribbon.

—The "witch stitch" is something new in embroidery, and surely there is witchcraft about it, for the pattern looks as though half or more of it were in applique, but it isn't. The thread is carried along on the under side, just outlining the pattern on the right side; the remainder of the design is worked in the ordinary stitch, making an exceedingly pretty pattern and taking novelty. At some houses we find this new feature, and a bewildering mass of Hamburgs of every widths and design. The forty-five inch flouncing of revering and embroidery is the most popular of all the widths; some patterns are made up of revering as wide as the insertion with which it alternates; others have clusters of cords mingling with hemstitch effects, while some patterns embrace them all.

—The world has moved until now, leading houses show a line of Scotch zephyr ginghams that for design, style, finish and range of color rival silk, and a gingham dress is no longer the plain, simple garment it was of old. Revering and lace stripes are found in all combinations of colors, from the most delicate blues and pinks to blacks and whites. A cream lace stripe, edged with a narrow breche beading, alternating with a stripe of solid color, over which runs a trailing vine of buds and leaves, is as artistic in coloring and design as a Watteau painting. The variegated ribbon stripes are shown on inch-and-a-half or two-inch stripe composed of heavy colors in various colors, alternating with a stripe of solid color or a soft lace one. The barrel lace stripe is found in combination with pale blues, pinks, old rose, in the whole range of green, and in gray, black and white. A broche with a feather stitch edge alternates with a ribbon stripe in one combination or with a lace in another.

HORSE NOTES.

—Splan's book is an interesting one.

Parana, 2.19¼, will be bred to Edgemark.

—Terra Cotta is favorite for the Suburban just at present.

—Edwin C. recently paced a quarter in 33 seconds in California.

—Sheridan will start at Memphis and then move on Brooklyn.

—The races at Chicago will be timed by electricity the coming season.

—Bookmaker and Wrestler are two 3 year olds well thought of at New Orleans.

—The bill to prevent pool selling in Minnesota failed to pass the Senate by a single vote.

—Jockey McLaughlin is carrying a good deal of flesh, and will begin at once to train down.

—There will be a running meeting at Birmingham, Ala., preceeding the opening at Memphis.

—James Wilson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., has a fast 3 year old gelding in the hands of Crit Davis.

—Scott Quinton will take his $20,000 Mascot to Montana, in company with Prodigal, Patron's brother.

—Mr. Wesley P. Balch has decided to offer his $10,000 purse for stallions which have never beaten 2.18.

—W. H. McCarthy will ship his horses from Los Angeles, Cal., to Terra Haute, Ind., about the middle of April.

—Jimmy Green, at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, has a fine 3 year old colt by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, record 2.26½.

—John Splan will have Protection, 2.19½; the pacer Argyle, 2.14¾, and a fast green sidewheeler in his string this year.

—Wesley P. Balch will give a $10,000 stallion race, to be trotted over some of the New England tracks in September.

—The famous brood-mare Alma Mater, who produced Alcantara, Arbiter, etc., will be bred to Electioneer this year.

—James Keenan; the well known Boston sporting man, owner of Frank, record 2.08¼, with running mate, is reported to be dying.

—George Barbee can now ride at 112 pounds. He has decided to retire from training and take the saddle again.

—Gabe Caldwell has been engaged to start the horses at the Baltimore meeting. After Baltimore, Brighton Beach.

—Winchell will ride for Mr. J. B. Haggin this year. The regular meeting at New Orleans commences April 8.

—More than 200 horses are now training at the Lexington track, the largest number the old association has had in many years.

—Mr. Arthur Hunter's young horses at Jerome Park are being trained by Harry Brown. They are promising, so far as looks go.

—J. F. Caldwell will handle the flag at Nashville and Washington, after which he will probably start the horses at Jerome Park and go the grand round.

—Captain Jack Jardy, one of the best known sporting men in the Southwest died at New Orleans recently, after a short illness of but one day. He was a well known character on the New Orleans race track.

—Senator Leland Stanford has a magnificently equipped stable at Washington. Eight horses make up the string, though there are boxes for twenty. A pair of blacks valued at $20,000 are Mrs. Stanford's especial pride.

—Homer Brewster who has recently returned from South America, has purchased the Peck Farm at Passumpsic, Vt,, where he already has half a dozen horses in training. He intends to build a half-mile track on the farm when spring opens.

—Nat. Brown, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel at Omaha, has bought from John H. Erley, of Chicago, the pacer U. Bet and his running mate Jack Go Easy, and from Ed Smith the black pacer New Hope. U. Bet and mate have a pole record of 2.05¾.

—Hanover still keeps up his trotting exercise, and he goes a good many miles every day. He appears to have been reduced in flesh a little bit and is looking well. Sir Dixon, Inspector B. Kingston, Oregon, Taviston, Longstreet and the other horses in the older division of the Dwyer string are looking well and are taking plenty of slow exercise.

—J. B. Chase, of Sacramento, Cal., has had the misfortune to lose his 2 year old filly Catharine, by Warwick, dam Mischief, which fell dead on the Sacramento track after an exercising gallop. The filly was in the stable of Matt Storm, who had great hopes of her. A post mortem developed the fact that she had enlargement of the heart, that organ being double the usual size.

—Robert Steel sold sixteen trotting colts at New York on Thursday March 21st, for $8710—average of a little over $543. Dairyman, a 2 year old son of Epaulet and Dairymaid, brought the top price among the youngsters, going to Mr. S. White, of New York city, for $1000. Mr. Steel purchased two brood mares from Nathan Straus—Bessie Sprague and Fannie Temple, 10 and 9 years old respectiuely, the first by Governor Sprague and the latter by Startle. They were a bargain at $1100 for the pair.

—The great trotting futures to close on Monday, April 1, are the Flower City Guarantee stakes of $10,000 for 2.30 horses, and the stake for 4 year olds at Rochester; the Clay stake, $3000, for 2.30 class at Island Park, Albany, and the Fleetwood stake, $5000, 2.30 class; the Morrisania stake, $3000, 3.00 class; the Melrose stake, $3000, for 2.21 pacers, and the stake for 4 year olds, to be trotted at the fall meeting of the Driving Club of New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APRIL 4

FOR OPEN SESSIONS.

Senator Teller Would Consider Nominations with Open Doors.

MORE NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

Chairman Huston and Ellis H. Roberts Get Good Places—Senators Said to Contemplate the Course of The Commercial-Gazette with Some Nervousness.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is suspected here that Murat Halstead may be renominated for minister to Germany after the senate adjourns. This is supposed to have been the conclusion arrived at at the conference of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Blaine and the president yesterday. The adjournment will probably take place today or to-morrow.

Murat Meditates Revenge.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Halstead's rejection still remains the principal topic of conversation among the politicians. Some of the senators who voted against him are already beginning to squirm over rumors that are being circulated to the effect that certain unpleasant things in their records will be published to the world from Ohio.

The relations of Teller, Plumb, and Ingalls to the interior department, and the election of Ingalls and Evarts to the senate are said to be the themes upon which Mr. Halstead's paper will soon discourse at length.

The affair has undoubtedly created some feeling of hostility between the senate and the president. It has given a chance for some of the bottled indignation over nominations to escape. The Illinois senators, for instance, are enjoying the president's alleged discomfiture immensely.

Senator Quay's negative vote is taken as a warning to the president that senators must be consulted in making appointments.

Mr. Teller for Open Sessions.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Teller offered the following resolution in the senate:

Resolved, That hereafter all executive nominations shall be considered in open session of the senate.

He said: "I do not intend to ask a consideration of this resolution at this time. I merely offer it that it may be referred to the committee on rules. At the next regular session of the senate—if I live to be present—I intend to press that resolution in season and out of season. I have never believed that there was any reason why an executive nomination should be considered by the senate with closed doors. I am satisfied that the great majority of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, are of the same opinion. I am tired of giving my reasons to the senate with closed doors for the votes which I give, and of seeing in the newspapers the next day entirely different reasons ascribed to me, and not infrequently no reason at all. I have never expressed a sentiment nor given a vote in the senate with doors closed which I would not give in open senate. I do not believe that any considerable number of senators desire to shield themselves from public criticism or the public gaze in matters of this kind.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be treasurer of the United States.

Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city.

William F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be assistant attorney general, vice Zach Montgomery, resigned.

Drury J. Burchett, of Kentucky, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be governor of New Mexico.

Louis A. Walker, of Helena, Mont., to be secretary of Montana.

Also a number of Indian agents, minor territorial officers and army and navy promotions.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to be minister to the republic of Colombia.

Edwin H. Terrill, of Texas, to be minister to Belgium.

To be delegates to the conference between the United States of America and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington in 1889, John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; William Henry Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California, and J. Hanson, of Georgia.

HALSTEAD REJECTED.

The silver hair and classic features of Field Marshal Halstead disappeared beneath the surface of the soup at precisely thirty-five minutes past 2 o'clock Saturday. Nineteen senators, two of them Democrats, Messrs. Blackburn and Call, desired his confirmation. Twenty-five senators, all of them Democrats except Messrs. Quay, Teller, Ingalls, Plumb, Evarts and Dawes, voted for his rejection. Mr. Cullom was paired for the rejection of Mr. Halstead, and Stanford, Stewart and Jones did not vote. There were eleven Republicans in all who would have voted to reject the nomination had their votes been needed.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president sent the following nominatins to the senate:

Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

Lanzing B. Mizner, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to Central American States.

William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela.

William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Corea.

Charles Henry Tilghman Lowndes, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy.

George Chandler, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the interior.

George L. Shoup, of Idaho, to be governor of Idaho.

Edward J. Curtis, of Idaho, to be secretary of Idaho.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The agony over the principal foreign missions was quieted by the following nominations sent by the president to the senate:

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Allen Thorndyke Rice, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Chili.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

John Hicks, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru.

George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Portugal.

Marion Erwin, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

Tyre Glenn, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina.

James O. Churchill, of Missouri, to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Louis.

Among the postmasters nominated were the following: Robert A. Paul, at Saltsburg, Pa.; John U. Patrick, at Clarion, Pa.; David M. Jones, at Scranton, Pa.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming territory, to be governor of Wyoming territory.

Benjamin F. White, of Dillon, Mont., to be governor of Montana.

Robert V. Belt, of Maryland, to be assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

Oscar M. Spellman, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Charles C. Walters, of Arkansas, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Also a number of postmasters and army and navy promotions.

Stanley is Well.

LONDON, April 2.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Smupusuri, Sept. 4, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. In the letter Mr. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza. They were together for twenty-six days. When Stanley left Emin Pasha the latter was in good health.

Sir Francis de Winton was interviewed regarding the letter from Stanley. Sir Francis was greatly rejoiced over the contents of the letter, which, he says, will occupy five newspaper columns. He says it will be published today. The government has no knowledge of the contents of the letter.

Women Voted in Detroit.

DETROIT, April 2.—An election was held yesterday in Michigan for a justice of the supreme court and regents of the state university. Meagre returns indicate the choice of C. B. Grant, Republican, for supreme justice and the Republican candidates for regents. In Detroit women voted for school inspectors for the first time and elected one of their sex, who was endorsed by the Democrats.

A General Shut Down.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—During the present week there will be a general shut down at all of the coal mines along the Monongahela river, and over 6,000 coal miners will be thrown out of employment indefinitely. There is little or no demand for coal, and there are said to be over 6,000,000 bushels in the harbor awaiting orders for shipment.

Chicago Ministers Thank Wanamaker.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Methodist Episcopal ministers at their regular monthly meeting adopted a resolution expressive of gratitude to Postmaster General Wanamaker for his speech in favor of prohibition delivered at Philadelphia Sunday.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Maj. Marcus A. Reno, formerly of the United States army, died at Providence hospital, Washington.

Thomas Keegan, who carried a pike in the Irish rebellion of 1798, died in Newry, Pa., aged 108 years. He had lived there seventy-five years. He voted for Cleveland at the last election, walking to the polls, a long distance from his home. He was in excellent health up to the moment of his death, which occurred immediately after smoking his usual pipe after supper.

William Scheller, a German boy 16 years old, eloped from Evansville, Ind., with pretty Mary Hoshen, a year younger than himself.

Nearly all the Fall River mills are running with their full complement of weavers.

The deadlock in the Rhode Island senatorial contest still continues. One ballot was taken, which stood: Dixon, 41 Wetmore, 31; Arnold (Democrat), 16.

The Hungarian exodus from the Pennsylvania coal regions continues.

Maud S. celebrated her 15th birthday.

The president issued a proclamation opening the new territory of Oklahoma to settlement.

It is reported that a bold plot of Mexican brigands to capture wealthy Robert Garrett and hold him for a rich ransom was discovered and foiled by a Texas detective. The party will not go to Mexico as intended.

The Grand Central warehouse, at Rush and North Water streets, Chicago, was burned to the ground and the building and contents are a total loss, the aggregate of which is placed at $1,500,000.

Senator Sherman is going to Europe as soon as the senate adjourns. He does not expect to return before the fall.

The police of Newark are deluged with reports from farmers throughout the state who find resemblances to Salzman, who assaulted Mrs. Mutter last week, in every passing tramp. No definite clue has yet been obtained.

At Putnam, Conn., James Sillars, who was unjustly imprisoned for asking for food, was released from Putnam jail.

SAMOA'S TEMPEST.

Cabled Confirmation of the Disaster at Samoa.

THE TYPHOON'S TERRIBLE WORK.

H. M. S. Calliope Steams Out to Sea—All Other Vessels in the Harbor Wrecked. Capt. Schoonmaker Washed Overboard from the Vandalia—All Hands Saved from the Trenton—Records of the Unfortunate Victims.

LONDON, April 1.—Further particulars of the disastrous storm at Apia have just been received. The hurricane burst upon the harbor suddenly. The German man-of-war Eber was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became unmanageable and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs around the harbor. She struck, broadside on, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The shock caused her to lurch and to stagger back and she sank in a moment in deep water. Most of her men were under hatches and scarcely a soul of them escaped.

The German war ship Adler was the next to succumb. She was lifted bodily by gigantic wave and cast on her beam ends on the reef. A struggle for life ensued among the officers and sailors aboard. Many plunged into the raging surf and struck out, some reaching the shore in safety. Others clung to the rigging until the masts fell. Of those in the rigging only two gained the shore. The captain of the Adler and several other officers were saved.

THE NIPSIC BEACHED.

Meantime the United States steamer Nipsic had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The captain, however, managed to keep control and ran her on a sand bank. Boats were immediately lowered and the whole company were saved with the exception of six men. These were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

The United States steamer Vandalia was carried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock, hurling Capt. Schoonmaker against a Gatling gun and he fell stunned. Before he could recover a great wave swept the deck and he was washed away with others into the sea. The vessel sank fifty yards from the Nipsic. Several of the officers and men were washed overboard and drowned. Others perished while making desperate efforts to swim to the shore. Some remained for hours in the rigging, but heavy and swift succeeding waves dashing over them carried them off one by one.

By this time night had set in. Many natives and Europeans had gathered on the shore, all anxious to render assistance to the unfortunate crews, but owing to the darkness, they were wholly unable to be of service.

THE TRENTON DRIVEN ASHORE.

Soon after the Vandalia had sunk the American war ship Trenton broke from her anchorage and was driven upon the wreck of the Vandalia, whence she drifted to the shore. The bottom of the Trenton was completely stove and her hold was half full of water. As morning broke the German man-of-war Olga, although much battered by the heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, became unmanageable and she was driven upon the beach, where she lay in a tolerably fair position. The following is a record of the officers and men lost:

Eber—The captain and all other officers exept one and seventy-six men.

Vandalia—The captain, four officers and forty men.

Nipsic—Seven men.

Adler—Altogether fifteen persons.

Mataafa sent a number of men to the assistance of the ships. They rendered aid in trying to float the Olga.

AT WASHINGTON.

The News Officially Communicated by Admiral Kimberley.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The city was wildly excited when the news of the terrible naval disaster at Somoa was received. The bogus report a few weeks ago to the effect that the Nipsic had been sunk by the German men-of-war caused many to discredit the earlier reports of the wreck of the German and American men-of-war by the storm. But official confirmation soon came which left no doubt as the accuracy of the press dispatches.

Then the suspicion inevitably arose that it was not a storm but a battle that had caused all the damage. Could it be that the strained relations between the German and American forces at Samoa had resulted in a fight and the destruction of both squadrons? This was the thought that was suggested to the public mind by the news which came first in meagre and doubtful form. The average man could not help feeling that there was war in it somehow. The fighting spirit which has held itself in readiness to come forth at any time during the past six months began immediately to manifest itself, but it was soon calmed down by the spread of the fuller and more definite intelligence received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberley.

It was just about early breakfast time when the Western Union telegraph messenger hurried up to the Hotel Arno with all the speed that a telegraph messenger is capable of and delivered this message to Secretary Tracy, who was then preparing to come down to the department

AUCKLAND, March 30.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Hurricane at Apia March 15. Every vessel in harbor on shore except English man-of-war Calliope, which got to sea. Trenton and Vandalia total losses. Nipsic beached, rudder gone. May be saved. Chances against it. Will send her to Auckland if possible.

Vandalia lost four officers and thirty-nine men, namely: Capt. Schoonmaker, Paymaster Arms, Lieut. of Marines Sutton, Pay Clerk John Roche, Henry Baker, W. Brisbane, William Brown, Quartermaster Michael Cashen, M. Cragin, B. F. Davis, Thomas G. Downey, M. Erickson, S. C. Ghring, Adolph Goldner, George Gorman, U. S. Green, Joseph Griffin, E. M. Hammeur, John Hanchett, C. H. Hawkins, W. Howat, Frank Jones, George Jordon, M. H. Joseph, John Kelly, Thomas Kelly, M. Kinsella, C. P. Kratzer, Charles Kraus, Fr. Lessman, George Mervege, Aylmer Montgomery, Thomas Riley, H. F. Stalman, C. G. Stanford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, John Millford, Henry Wixted, Ahkow, Ahpeck, Pendang, and Techor.

Nipsic lost seven men, namely: George W. Callan, John Gill, Joshua Heap, Thomas Johnson, David Kelleher, Henry Poutsell, William Watson.

All saved from Trenton.

Trenton and Vandalia crews ashore; Nipsic's on board. All stores possible saved. German ships Adler and Eber total losses. Olga beached; may be saved. German losses, 90. Important to send 300 men home at once. Shall I charter steamer? Can charter in Auckland. Lieut. Wilson will remain in Auckland to obey your orders. Fuller accounts by mail. KIMBERLEY.

The following telegram was received at the department of state:

BERLIN, March 30, 1:51 P. M.

The foreign office has been officially informed that in a typhoon at Apia the Eber and Adler were totally lost and that ninety sailors are dead. The Olga stranded, with no losses. Three American and all merchant vessels in port were lost. Sixty Americans are dead. The English war ship was damaged, and has gone to Sidney. PENDLETON.

The following dispatch has been sent to Lieut. Wilson for Admiral Kimberly, care American consul, Auckland:

Take such steps with regard to Nipsic and wrecks and sending men home as you may deem proper. Full power given you. Monongahela sailed for Apia Feb. 21. TRACY.

Admiral Kimberley's dispatch is taken to indicate that he had already mailed an account of the wreck. By sharp work it may have been possible for him to have caught the mail steamer which arrives at San Francisco April 13 next, in which case fuller advices may be expected in Washington about April 20.

As a mere matter of property the loss of the three American war ships involves the loss of about $2,000,000, and the German loss is probably about the same.

A cable message conveying to the president condolences of Queen Victoria, was received at the British legation.

THE UNFORTUNATES.

Records of the Officers and Sailors Who Were Lost.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, who commanded the Vandalia at Apia, was appointed to the navy from New York in 1834 and rose from the grade of acting midshipman to that of captain, to which he was commissioned on Oct. 7, 1886. His widow and brother (Judge Schoonmaker) live in Kingston, N. Y. and have been notified by the navy department of the sad occurrence.

Lieut. of Marines Francis E. Sutton was appointed to the Naval academy from New York in 1887. His father is a resident of Rome, N. Y. At the navy department Lieut. Sutton is regarded as having been one of the brightest and most intelligent officers of the marine corps and his loss is greatly deplored.

Paymaster Arms was appointed from Connecticut in 1864, and has been on duty on the Vandalia since May, 1887. His family reside at the Crawford house, New London.

Paymaster's Clerk John Roche was appointed from Ilion, N. Y. He was 28 years of age and a man of athletic build. His nearest relative is J. Jeffrey Roche, who is a poet and assistant editor of The Boston Pilot.

As far as the records of the navy department show, the nativity of the sailors drowned at Apia was as follows:

Of the Nipsic's crew Johnson was born at Annapolis, Kelleher in Ireland, Pantsell in Belgium, Watson in Ireland, Callan in Washington, Gill in Norway and Heap in England.

On the Vandalia: Baker in London, Brisbane on Long Island, Brown in Germany, Cragin in Dublin, Ben Davis in Boston, Downey in Baltimore, Ericksson in Sweden, Gorman in Ireland, Green in Baltimore, Hawkins in Washington, Howatt in Troy, Jordan in New York, Riley in Ireland, Stalman and Stanford in California.

The three vessels belong to the Pacific squadron, which is commanded by Rear Admiral Kimberly. The Trenton is the flagship and is commanded by Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, who is also chief of staff to Admiral Kimberly. She is a wooden screw cruiser, ship rigged, armed with ten guns and with a displacement of 3,900 tons.

The Vandalia is a vessel of the second grade and was commanded by Capt. Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, who took charge of the vessel on April 5, 1888. She is a wooden screw cruiser, bark rigged, carries twelve guns with a displacement of 2,100 tons.

The Nipsic is a third rate wooden vessel carrying six guns and with a displacement of 1,270 tons. She is schooner rigged and her propulsion is by a screw. She is in charge of Commander Dennis W. Mullane, who assumed charge of her in October, 1887.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S ESCAPE.

H. M. S. Calliope Steamed Out to Sea. Superior British Seamanship Claimed.

AUCKLAND, April 1.—Later advices received here regarding the hurricane which devastated Samoa and wrecked a number of German and American war ships, says the storm swept the islands on March 16. All the war ships attempted to put to sea, but only the English steamer Calliope succeeded in getting out. Merchant vessels suffered severely. The bark Peter Godeffrey, one other bark and seven coasters were wrecked and four persons were drowned. The Calliope sailed for Sydney. The Peter Godeffrey was a German bark. She had arrived at Samoa from Sydney.

LONDON, April 1.—The terrible news from Samoa caused a profound sensation here and much sympathy is felt and expressed for the gallant men who lost their lives. At the admiralty nothing is known beyond what was cabled, but the officials were very jubilant at the escape of the Calliope, which they unhesitatingly attributed to the superior quality of British seamanship.

The Foreign Men-of-War.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Adler was a gunboat of only 884 tons displacement and 724 indicated horse power. She was built in 1883 and cost a quarter of a million dollars. The gunboat Eber was launched in 1887. She had double the displacement and three times the horse power of the Adler, and could speed fifteen knots an hour. The Olga was a corvette built in 1880. She had about 50 per cent. more bulk than the Eber, but not having steam power in proportion her speed was one knot an hour less. She cost over half a million dollars. The three were unarmored ships.

The British corvette Calliope is a fine ship. She was launched in 1884, and cost about $600,000. Her displacement is 2,770, and indicated horse power 4,020. She carries coal enough to steam 4,000 miles at ten knots an hour, and can attain a speed of 13.75 knots when required.

John Bright's Burial.

LONDON, April 1.—John Bright was buried in a dismal quarter of the cemetery at Rochdale with befitting simplicity in regard to ceremony, but amid manifestations of popular grief and respect which monarchs cannot command. To the vast majority of Englishmen the funeral oration of the dead tribune was preached in the house of commons in the superb speech in which Mr. Gladstone set forth the virtues of his lifelong friend.

Commissioner Cleveland.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Judge Patterson, in the supreme court, appointed ex-President Grover Cleveland, Charles Coudert and Leicester C. Holme as a commission in the matter of Highbridge park.

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THE INSURANCE BILL CONTROVERSY

The Bill Defeated Amid Much Excitement—Mr. Wherry Springs a Surprise on the Senate—A Busy Day at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 27.—Gen. Hartranft's boiler insurance bill, known as house bill No. 10, was disastrously beaten on final passage in the house, it receiving but 52 votes. The measure has excited more attention than probably any other bill before the legislature this session. A brisk discussion arose upon its merits, which became personal.

Mr. Baker, of Delaware, made some serious charges against Gen. Hartranft, and alleged that as the president of the board of trustees of the Norristown asylum he had violated the law in that he had insured the boilers of that institution in a company and had received a commission of 20 per cent. for it.

Mr. Baker exhibited the check in payment of this commission. He also asserted that the officials of the Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance company, the alleged beneficiary of the bill, had made oath before the Dauphin county court that it had 10 per cent. of its capital paid in when it had not.

Mr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, defended Gen. Hartranft and the bill, and claimed that Baker, who expected to take Senator Cooper's seat when the latter became collector of Philadelphia, desired to break down Gen. Hartranft, who was a rival candidate for the collectorship.

Gen. Hartranft was present when the vote was taken and was greatly disappointed at the result. He authorized Mr. Bean to deny the statements made by Mr. Baker, which he did in the discussions.

The following house bills passed finally: Providing for the assessment and valuation of real estate, personal and corporate property for taxation for county, township, borough and municipal purposes; authorizing the councils of incorporated boroughs to require the grading, paving, curbing and macadamizing of streets or thoroughfares, or parts thereof and assess the cost of the same on the owners of property abutting thereon.

The following appropriation bills were passed: For the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women; for the Gettysburg Battlefield association for the purchase of land; Hahnemann Medical College hospital, Philadelphia.

The Republican senators were surprised by the reading of the resolution of Wherry, calling on the sinking fund commissioners for a statement giving the names of the banks in which the moneys of the sinking fund are deposited and the amount in each. Senator Cooper promptly moved the reference of the resolution to the finance committee, which was adopted against the protests of the Democrats, who desired to put the Republican senators on record. Soon after it was discovered that the resolution had been messagod by mistake and that the house had not passed it.

Among the bills passed finally by the senate were the following: To permit the incorporation of savings banks and similar institutions to encourage the saving of money, without capital stock; extending the provisions of the non-residents' wards act so that it will apply to trustees cestui que trusts.

The soldiers' orphans' school bill was read a third time, and was amended to conform with the bill which is now on final reading in the house. The bill giving the power to take by condemnation any property desired for school purposes, when satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the owner, was also passed finally.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—The bill limiting the public school term to a minimum of five months was reported negatively in the house.

Mr. Wherry, rising to a question of privilege, denied a statement in The Harrisburg Telegraph that the charge he had made against the sinking fund commissioners had been inspired by the executive committee of the Democratic state committee.

Senator McAleer's bill increasing the salaries of the judges of the supreme and county courts was amended on third reading and passed. As passed it fixes the salaries as follows: Chief justice, $10,000; other supreme court judges, $9,000; common pleas judges, $8,000; judges of the Twelfth judicial district, $6,000; all others, $5,000.

Bills were passed finally as follows: House bill to prevent the exemption of property from levy and sale or attachment on judgment obtained for board for four weeks or less; appropriating $27,200 for the purchase of the William Penn farm, at Falls township, Bucks county; authorizing fire and marine insurance companies to insure against accidents; limiting to $300,000 the amount of stock and bonds that may be issued by consolidated or merged railroad companies.

Senator Hines' employers' liability bill was reported from the committee on judiciary general, with a number of amendments. Its application is made general and not restricted to mines. It provides that any servant or employe injured by reason of following the orders of any one delegated by the employer shall have the right of action, and no waiver of this right shall be valid.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—In the senate Mr. Mylin introduced a substitute for his resolution of last week providing for the investigation of state supported institutions. The recommitted ton of coal bill was reported back amended, to make the legal weight 2240 pounds, and imposing a penalty of $50 for short weight. The conference report on the nautical school ship bill was adopted. The house bill to carry out the provision of the constitution that corporations shall not engage in any other business than that for which they were chartered was reported, amended so as to make the act applicable only to the furnishing of powder to miners. The bill authorizing boroughs to construct sewage systems was reported negatively.

In the house the senate bills for the imprisonment of tramps and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among animals, were reported favorably. A resolution was adopted recalling from the governor the soldiers' employment bill, to correct a defect in its last section. The soldiers' orphans' bill was passed finally. A resolution was adopted denouncing the assault upon Governor Beaver by Armes.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—In the house of representatives a resolution was offered to place the Magee Street Passenger railway bill on the calendar. The resolution went over until next Friday. The bill making appropriations for the soldiers' orphans' schools was reported. A concurrent resolution was agreed to for the appointment of a commission by the governor to revise and consolidate the road laws of the state.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference Closes Its Labors.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 27.—The following are the more important appointments of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference.

Altoona district—B. B. Hamlin, presiding elder.—Allegheny, to be supplied; Altoona, Chestnut avenue, J. H. McCord; Eighth avenue, A. D. Yocum; Fifth avenue, J. R. Stein; First church, D. S. Monroe; Simpson church, R. E. Wilson; Altoona circuit, to be supplied; Bellefonte, W. A. Houck; Hollidaysburg, E. T. Swartz; Houtzdale, R. H. Coleman; Tyrone, George Leidy.

Danville district—John Donahue, presiding elder,—Ashland, W. C. Robbins; Berwick, B. H. Mosser; Bloomsburg, S. W. Sears; Catawissa, W. Moses; Danville—St. Paul's, F. B. Riddle; Danville—Trinity, G. W. Stevens; Hazleton, J. B. Shaver; Hazleton mission, to be supplied by S. Blair; Mount Carmel, W. G. Ferguson; Northumberland, J. D. W. Deavor; Selin's Grove, G. M. Klepfer; Shamokin, J. B. Poisgrove; Shickshinny, W. H. Keim; Sunbury, W. V. Ganoe; West Shamokin, V. T. Rue; White Haven, G. M. Larned. H. A. Curran, professor in the State Normal school, member of the Bloomsburg quarterly conference.

Harrisburg district—H. C. Pardoe, presiding elder—Carlisle, W. W. Evans; Chambersburg, R. H. Gilbert; Duncannon, J. A. Demoyer; Gettysburg, J. R. Dunkerley; Green Castle, B. L. Jacobs; Harrisburg—Fifth street, S. M. Frost; Grace, L. H. Yocum; Thirteenth street, D. F. Stevens; Ridge avenue, S. C. Swallow; St. Paul's, A. S. Bowman, McConnellsburg, J. Vrooman; Mechanicsburg, W. C. Hesser; Mercersburg, G. A. Singer; Shippensburg, J. K. Fisher. York—Duke street, A. M. Barnitz; First church, B. C. Connor; Princess street, R. T. Whitely; Ridge avenue, J. B. Brenneman; West street, Richard Brooks, H. C. Whiting, professor in Dickinson college, member of the Carlisle Quarterly conference. T. S. Wilcox, superintendent conference book room, member of the Grace Quarterly conference.

Juniata district—M. K. Foster, presiding elder—Bedford, M. L. Smyser; Huntingdon, J. Curns; Lewistown, J. M. Lantz; Newton Hamilton, P. P. Strawinski.

Williamsport district—W. A. Stephens, presiding elder.—Emporium, J. W. Rue; Jersey Shore, E. M. Stevens; Lewisburg, D. H. Shields; Lock Haven, H. R. Belgdor; Milton, R. Hinkle; Montoursville, W. R. Whitney; Muncy, A. E. Taylor; Renovo, J. P. Moore; Williamsport, Fourth street to be supplied; Grace, J. E. Bell; Mulberry street, M. L. Ganoe; Newberry, J. R. Mann; Pine street, S. Creighton; Williamsport—Third street, J. A. Woods, Jr.; J. R. Hykes, Central China mission; E. J. Gray, president of Williamsport Dickinson seminary, member of the Mulberry Street Quarterly conference; A. M. Rontz and W. R. Miller, attached to the Institute of learning.

HARD TIMES FOR MINERS.

Collieries Closing and a Season of Dire Distress Imminent.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 30.—This morning the Neilson shaft, operated by J. Langdon & Co., shut down for a period of six weeks, throwing idle nearly 700 men. A half dozen other collieries owned by the Reading company, and individual operators, are working quarter time. The Henry Clay, operated by the Reading, employing 1,600 hands will be shut down in the near future, if the coal trade remains in its present inactive state. Hard times in the coal region have set in without a doubt. Workmen from the Schuylkill and Lycoming districts are flooding this region in quest of work, while the miners in this section invade Schuykill and Luzerne counties for employment, with disheartening results. Thousands of idle men throng the streets daily hoping for the best. Large bodies of Hungarians and Italians are leaving the coal fields daily. The store keepers complain bitterly of the hard times.

New Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 28. — The postmaster general has appointed the following-named Pennsylvania postmasters: Philip Steiner, Bakerstown; H. T. Harpel, Benjamin; Philip Fetter, Bergunde; D. W. Dale, Daleville; Albert Wright, Freehold; Absalom Kolk, Fruitville; E. J. Drum, Gouldsboro; J. S. Shirk, Granville; T. A. Boak, Hughesville; William DeHaven, Linfield; John Berry, Loganton; J. W. Swartz, Middleburg; J. R. Shenk, Mount Nebo.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The postmaster general has appointed the following named fourth class postmasters: Seth Fruit, Clark, Pa.; S. L. Tengarden, Clarksville, Pa.; H. S. Grein, Crafton, Pa.; S. T. Borlaud, Fredonia, Pa.; John Barber, Hallstead, Pa.; H. M. Risher, Hope Church, Pa.; J. B. Romig, Kantz, Pa.; Harrison Morris, Kirby, Pa.; Mrs. Hattie M. Hudson, Leonard, Pa.; C. A. Miller, Liberty, Pa.; J. S. Fortens, Minooka, Pa.; J. B. Henry, McCoysville, Pa.; E. G. Schoeffer, Oriental, Pa.; W. S. Elliott, Reed's Gap, Pa.; Joseph Gilbrath, Reedsville, Pa.

A Suppositious Sawdust Man.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The name of "George Winters, 424 Greenwich street, New York city," is signed to a letter offering counterfeit money for sale, which a reputable citizen of Uniontown, Pa., has just received, and with the letter, strange to say, a clipping of a genuine signature of the latter. A reporter called at 424 Greenwich street and found it to be an old fashioned beer saloon kept by J. Witten. Mr. Witten said he had drawn beer there for five years and never heard of George Winters. No one of that name had ever got letters there.

Henry J. Raymond's Son.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Henry W. Raymond, son of the late Henry J. Raymond, founder of The New York Times, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Tracy, of the navy department. The appointee is editor and proprietor of The Germantown Telegraph.

A Victim of the Coal Trade Stagnation.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 30. — P. Callery, dealer in dry goods and groceries, of Plymouth, was closed by the sheriff. The failure is due to stagnation in the coal trade. Miners were unable to pay their monthly bills. Callary had many creditors in New York city.

Bradford Acid Works Burned.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 30.—The acid works situated near Mount Alton, owned by J. C. Greenewald, Adam Wyman and Sterns & Milligan of this city, burned. Loss, estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000; insurance, $6,000.

The Deadly Tug-of-War.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 30.—In the tug-of-war between the Dickinson college and Indian school teams one of the Indians was severely injured and the match was declared a draw.

Reading Iron Works.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—It is reported that the Reading Iron works have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to the Reading Trust company.

Incendiaries Beware.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., March 30.—The city council has offered $300 reward for the apprehension of the firebugs who have been at work in this vicinity of late.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Potter Township for the year ending March 11, 1889.

1889. SAMUEL BRUSS, SUPERVISOR. DR.

March 11. To am't of Duplicate	$862 17—$862 17

1888. CONTRA. CR.

Mar. 12. By balance	$ 90 33
1889, Mar. 11. By am't of labor	633 23
" " " Services 81 9-20 days	81 45
By cash paid for plank, writing Duplicate, etc	7 29
By exonerations	1 09
By cash to Auditors	48 78—$862 17

1889. JAMES A. SWEETWOOD, SUPERVISOR. DR

Mar. 11, To am't received from George Grossman	$ 4 52
To am't of Duplicate	1063 99
To am't received from County Treasurer	23 89
Balance	126 42—$1218 82

CONTRA. CR.

By balance	$183 94
By water troughs	9 00
By am't of labor	848 17
By services 134 days	134 00
By Colyer suit	27 00
By Treaster suit	8 79
By making Duplicate	2 00
By Duplicate book	75
By making account	1 00
By car fare to Bellefonte	1 15
By exonerations	3 02—$1218 82

1888. PETER HOFFER, OVERSEER POOR. DR.

April 28. To cash from J. M Gilliland	$ 50 00
Oct. 2. " " J. A. Keller	300 00
Dec. 10. " " " "	100 00
1889 Jan. 16. " " W. W. Spangler	26 90
Feb. 15. " " " J. A. Keller	300 00
Mar. 11. To am't Geo. Jordon estate	39 13
" To am't D. Fauber estate	69 40
" " J. C. Neal on sale of pigs	25
" To cash from Auditors	254 67—$1140 35

1888. CONTRA. CR.

Mar. 12 By balance	$ 37 22
1889, Mar. 11. By am't of attorney fees to Beaver, Gephart & Dale	116 43
By attorney fees to Spangler & Hewes	40 00
By relief paid for Nora Gingerich	5 00
" " Geo. Sheppard	86 49
" " David Miller	143 05
" " Mrs. Tresher	29 25
" " Mrs. Meiss	121 24
" " Alice Hoover	25 71
" " Wm. Johnson	45 80
" " Fred Ehrhart	110 00
" " Daniel Fauber	190 42
" " John Neff	144 71
Services	45 00—$1140 35

1888. JACOB MEISS, OVERSEER POOR. DR.

March 12. To balance	31 60
March 17. To cash from J. M. Gilliland	100 00
May 8. To cash from Auditors	25 00
June 18. " " W. W. Spangler	28 75
Dec. 18. To cash from J. A. Keller	400 00
1889 Jan. 28 " " " "	30 93
March 6. " " " "	250 00
March 11. " " " "	19 07
" To balance due from McMinn's sale	6 75
March 16. To cash from W. W. Spangler, Poor Fund	66 87
To balance	96— $959 03

1889, March 11. CONTRA. CR.

To relief paid for Harry Jamison	47 25
" " Eliza Jordon	196 87
" " Lawrence Stiffler	100 90
" " John Nevel	93 24
" " Perry Decker	130 55
" " James Moore	116 24
" " Eliza Pennington	44 18
" " Simon Long	90 84
" " John Johnson	2 26
To Dr. John F. Alexander medical services	85 00
To writing Duplicate	4 00
To services	48 00— $959 03

1888. JOSEPH M. GILLILAND, COLLECTOR. DR.

June 16. To am't of Poor Tax duplicate	$1567 78
To additional 5 per cent	8 76
To am't of Duplicate of School Tax	3106 80
To 5 per cent. on $351.25	17 56—$4700 90

CONTRA. CR.

1888, June 16. POOR TAX.	
By am't of abatement 5 per cent. on $737.49	$ 39 87
By 2 per cent. on $737.62	15 15
By 5 per cent. on $566.93	29 55
By exonerations	4 02
By am't vouchers	1450 00
By commission, 5 per cent	9 20
By cash to Auditors	28 75
1888, June 16 SCHOOL TAX.	
By am't of abatement 5 per cent. on $1484.51	74 21
By 2 per cent. on $1410.10	28 20
" 5 " " $1447.13	62 36
" " " $368.74	18 44
By receipts	2780 00
By exonerations	24 18
1889, Feb. 3. Receipt of Wm. C. Farner, Treasurer of School Board	136 97—$4700 90

W. W. SPANGLER, TREASURER AUDIT. DR

1888, March 14. To balance	$ 56 98
June 4. To cash from School Board	39 24
June 16. To cash from J. M. Gilliland, Poor Tax	28 75
1889, March 11. To cash from J. A. Keller, School Fund	300 00
To cash from J. A. Keller, Poor Fund	21 54
To check from Samuel Bruss	48 78— $495 29

1888, June 4. CONTRA. CR.

By cash paid Jacob Meiss	$ 25 00
" " Clem F. Deininger, printing	1 50
June 16.	
By cash paid J. J. Arney, School act	1 00
" " J. J. Arney, Tax act	1 50
" " W. A. Kerr, School act	1 00
" " W. A. Kerr, Tax act	1 50
" " W. W. Spangler School act	1 00
" " W. W. Spangler, Tax act	1 50
" " J. A. Keller, clerk	1 00
" " " " "	1 50
" " stationary	15
" " for room	1 00
June 18. " " Jacob Meiss	28 75
Sept. 8. " " Wm. C. Farner	30 00
1888, Jan 16. " " Peter Hoffer	26 90
March 11. By cash paid " " School Fund	254 67
" " printing election tickets for S. P.	1 50
" " printing election tickets for N. P.	1 50
" " printing Republican tickets	75
" " advertising Audit acct	1 50
" " room rent	1 00
" " W. W. Spangler for Audit acct	1 50
" " J. J. Arney for Audit acct	1 50
" " W. A. Kerr for Audit acct	1 50
" " R. D. Foreman, clerk	1 50
" " R. D. Foreman, making acct	1 50
March 16. By cash paid Jacob Meiss, Poor Fund	66 87
Balance	36 70— $495 29

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Potter Township, having examined the above accounts, certify to the correctness of the same.

W. W. SPANGLER,
J. J. ARNEY,
W. A. KERR,
Auditors.

R. D. Foreman, Clerk.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" Arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25a m
" "	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
" "	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Kane	8 35 p m
EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
" "	arrives Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	2 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo	4 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 15 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
" "	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P.M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
2 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

$85 Solid Gold Watch sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. **One Person** in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, we send **Free,** and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the **Watch and Samples.** We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

FIRE! BURGLARS! THIEVES!

SAFES!!!

OUR VICTOR

House & Office Safe

Is expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *farmers, lawyers, doctors, small storekeepers, postmasters, express and railroad agents, Township and County Officials, trustees, retired business men and families,* for a first-class fire-proof, burglar-proof combination lock safe adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. The Victor is first-class in every respect, warranted fire-proof, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe our new non pickable combination lock, and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickle plated. Interior nicely fitted up with sub-treasuries, book spaces, and pigeon holes.

No. 1, Farmer's Safe,	135 lbs.	No. 4, Postal Service and Office Safe,	800 lbs.
No. 2, Household Safe,	250 lbs.	No. 5, County Official's Safe,	1300 lbs.
No. 3, Dealers and Office Safe,	600 lbs.	No. 6, General Business Safe,	1800 lbs.

We also manufacture a full line of Iron Treasury Boxes, also Fire Proof Bond, Mortgages and Note Boxes, at very low prices. PRICES—We monopolize our branch of the safe business, yet we sell at prices fully 50 to 80 per cent. lower than other companies. Thousands of our safes are in use in every state and territory. We will send free to any address illustrated catalouge of safes, locks, and our full line of manufacture. Also testimonial and reference sheets. DON'T under any circumstances buy safes until you have corresponded with us. We can save you money. You will find us entirely reliable and responsible.

We are Sole Owners of Patents and sole manufactures of the VICTOR SAFES.

We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents. Parties claiming to make a specialty of this brach of the safe business and selling a line of similar sizes are imitators of our business and are FRAUDS. Buy none but the Victor Safes, either from us or our general agents. A list of the Patents owned by us:

December 29, '85; June 7, '87; October 11, '87; November 1, '87; October 2, '88 and several others pending. We invite merchants and others to write to us at once when this advertisement appears, stating the name of paper in which they find it and we will make them a special proposition on a safe.

CATALOGUES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC, FREE.

11, 13, 15 & 17 E. Canal, 12, 14, 16 & 18 N. Court,

THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,

opposite the Court House,

Bellefonte, Pa.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New buildings new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for the comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

CAMERON HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Sts.
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DR. S. G. G

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

The Moonlight Ride.

"Then went I up in the night by the brook, viewed the wall, and turned back and entered by the gate of the valley, and so returned." Neh. 2: 15.

A dead city is more suggestive than a living city—past Rome than present Rome—ruins rather than newly frescoed cathedral. But the best time to visit is by moonlight. The Coliseum is far more fascinating to the traveler after sundown than before. You may stand by daylight and the monastic ruins of Melrose Abbey, and study shafted oriel, and rosetted stone and mullion, but they throw their strongest witchery by moonlight. Some of you remember what the enchanter of Scotland said in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel:

Wouldst thou view fair Melrose aright.
Go visit it by the pale moonlight.

Washington Irving describes the Andalusian moonlight upon the Alhambra ruins as amounting to the enchantment. My text presents you

JERUSALEM IN RUINS.

The tower down. The gates down. The walls down. Everything down. Nehemiah on horseback, by moonlight lo king upon the ruins. While he rides, there are some friends on foot going with him, for they do not want the many horses to disturb the suspicions of the people. These people do not know the secret of Nehemiah's heart, but they are going as a sort of body-guard. I hear the clicking hoofs of the horse on which Nehemiah rides, as he guides it this way and that, into this gate and out of that, winding through that gate amid the debris of once great Jerusalem. Now the horse comes to a dead halt at the tumbled masonry where he cannot pass. Now he shies off at the charred timbers. Now he comes along where the water under the moonlight flashes from the mouth of the dragon after which the gate was named.

Heavy hearted Nehemiah! Riding in and out, now by his old home desolated, now by the defaced temple, now amid the scars of the city that bad gone down under battering-ram and conflagration. The escorting party knows not what Nehemiah means. Is he getting crazy? Have his own personal sorrows, added to the sorrows of the nation, unbalanced his intellect?

THE MIDNIGHT EXPLORATION

goes on. Nehemiah on horseback rides through the Fish gate, by the tower of the furnaces, by the King's pool, by the Dragon well, in and out, in and out, until the midnight ride is completed, and Nehemiah dismounts from his horse, and to the amazed and confounded and incredulous body-guard, declares the dead secret of his heart when he says, "Come, now, let us build Jerusalem." "What, Nehemiah, have you any money?" "No." "Have you any kingly authority?" "No." "Have you any eloquence?" "No." Yet that midnight moonlight ride of Nehemiah resulted in the glorious rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem. The people knew not how the thing was to be done, but with great enthusiasm they cried out, "Let us rise up now and build the city!" Some people laughed, and said it could not be done. Some people were infuriate, and offered physical violence, saying the thing should not be done. But the workmen went right on, standing on the wall, trowel in one hand, sword in the other, until the work was gloriously completed. At that very time, in Greece, Xenophon was writing a history, and Plato was making philosophy, and Demosthenes was rattling his rhetorical thunder, but all of them together did not do so much for the world as this midnight moonlight ride of praying, courageous, homesick, close-mouthed Nehemiah.

My subject first impresses me with the idea what an intense thing is

CHURCH AFFECTION.

Seize the bridle of that horse and stop Nehemiah. Why are you risking your life here in the night? Your horse will stumble over these ruins and fall on you. Stop this useless exposure of your life. No; Nehemiah will not stop. He at last tells us the whole story. He lets us know he was an exile in a far distant land, and he was a servant, a cup-bearer in the palace of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and one day, while he was handing the cup of wine to the king, the king said to him, "What is the matter with you? You are not sick. I know you must have some great trouble. What is the matter with you?" Then he told the king how that beloved Jerusalem was broken down; how that his father's tomb had been desecrated; how that

THE TEMPLE HAD BEEN DISHONORED

and defaced; how that the walls were scattered and broken. "Well," says King Artaxerxes, "what do you want?" "Well," said the cup-bearer Nehemiah, "I want to go home. I want to fix up the grave of my father. I want to restore the beauty of the temple. I want to rebuild the masonry of the city wall. Besides, I want passports, so that I shall not be hindered in my journey. And besides that," as you find in the context, "I want an order on the man who keeps your forest for just so much timber as I may need for the rebuilding of the city." How long shall you be gone?" said the king. The time of absence is arranged. In hot haste this seeming adventurer comes to Jerusalem, and in my text we find him on horseback in the midnight, riding around the ruins. It is through the spectacles of this scene that we discover the ardent attachment of Nehemiah for sacred Jerusalem, which in all ages has been the type of the Church of God, our Jerusalem, which we love just as much as Nehemiah loved his Jerusalem. The fact is that

YOU LOVE THE CHURCH

of God so much that there is no spot on earth so sacred, unless it is your own fireside. The Church has been to you so much comfort and illumination that there is nothing that makes you so irate as to have it talked against. If there have been times when you have been carried into captivity by sickness, you longed for the Church, our holy Jerusalem, just as much as Nehemiah longed for his Jerusalem, and the first day you came out you came to the house of the Lord. When the Temple was in ruins, as ours was years ago, like Nehemiah you walked around and looked at it, and in the moonlight you stood listening if you could hear the voice of the dead organ, the psalm of the expired Sabbaths.

What Jerusalem was to Nehemiah, the Church of God is to you. Sceptics and infidels may scoff at the Church as an obsolete affair, as a relic of the dark ages, as a convention of goody-goody people, but all the impression they have ever made on your mind against the Church of God is absolutely nothing. You would make more sacrifices for it to-day than for any other institution, and if it were needful you would die in its defence. You can take the words of the kingly poet as he said, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." You understand in your own experience the pathos, the homesickness, the courage, the holy enthusiasm of Nehemiah in his midnight ride around the ruins of his beloved Jerusalem.

Again, my text impresses me with the fact that *before reconstruction there must be an exploration of ruins.* Why was not Nehemiah asleep under the covers? Why was not his horse stabled in the midnight? Let the police of the city arrest this midnight rider out on some mischief. No. Nehemiah is going to rebuild the city, and he is making preliminary exploration.

In this gate, out that gate, east, west, north, south. All through the ruins. The ruins must be explored before the work of reconstruction can begin. The reason that so many people in this day, apparently converted, do not stay converted is because they did not first explore the ruins of their own heart. The reason that there are so many professed Christians who in this day lie and forge and steal and commit adultry and go to the penitentiary, is because they first do not learn the ruin of their own hear'. They have not found out that "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." They had an idea that they were almost right, and they built religion as a sort of extension, as an ornamental cupola. There was a superstructure of religion built on a substratum of sins.

The trouble with a good deal of modern theology is that instead of building on the right foundation, it builds on the debris of an unregenerated nature. They attempt to rebuild Jerusalem before, in the midnight of conviction they have seen the ghastliness of the ruin. They have such a poor foundation for their religion that the first northeast storm of temptation blows them down. I have no faith in a man's conversion if he is not converted in

THE OLD FASHIONED WAY

—John Bunyan's way, John Wesley's way, John Calvin's way, Paul's way, Christ's way, God's way. A dentist once said to me, "Does that hurt?" Said I, "Of course it hurts! It is in your business as in my profession; we have to hurt before we can help." You will never understand redemption until you understand ruin. A man tells me that someone is a member of the Church. It makes no impression on my mind at all. I simply want to know whether he was converted in the old-fashioned way, or whether he was converted in the new-fashioned way. If he was converted in the old-fashioned way, he will stand. If he was converted in the new-fashioned way, he will not stand. That it all there is about it.

A man comes to me to talk about religion. The first question I ask him is, "Do you feel yourself to be a sinner?" If he say, "Well, I—yes," the hesitancy makes me feel that that man wants a ride on Nehemiah's horse by midnight through the ruins—in by the gate of his affections, out by the gate of his will; and before he has got through with that midnight ride he will drop the reins on the horse's neck, and will take his right hand and smite on his heart and say: "God be merciful to me a sinner," and before he had stabled his horse he will take his feet out of the stirrups, and he will slide down on the ground, and he will kneel, crying, "Have mercy on me, O God, according to thy loving kindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. For I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sins are ever before thee." Ah, my friends, you see this is

NOT A COMPLIMENTARY GOSPEL.

That is what makes some people so mad. It comes to a man of a million dollars and impenitent in his sins and says, "You're a pauper." It comes to a woman of fairest cheek, who has never repented, and says, "You're a sinner." It comes to a man priding himself on his independence and says, "You're bound hand and foot by the devil." It comes to our entire race and says, "You're a ruin, a ghastly ruin, an illimitable ruin." Satan sometimes says to me, "Why do you preach that truth? Why don't you preach a gospel with no repentance in it? Why don't you flatter men's hearts so that you make them feel all right? Why don't you preach a humanitarian gospel with no repentance in it, saying nothing about the ruin, taking all the time about redemption?" I say, "Get thee behind me, Satan." I would rather lead five souls the right way than twenty thousand the wrong way. The redemption of the gospel is a perfect farce if there is no ruin. "The whole need not a physician, but they are sick." "If any one, though he be an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel than this," says the apostle, "let him be accursed." There must be the midnight ride over the ruins before Jerusalem can be built. There must be the clicking of the hoofs before there can be the ringing of the trowels.

Again: My subject gives me a specimen of busy and

TRIUMPHANT SADNESS.

If there was any man in the world who had a right to mope and give up everything as lost, it was Nehemiah. You say, "He was a cup-bearer in the palace of Shushan, and it was a grand place." So it was. The hall of that palace was two hundred feet square, and the roof hovered over thirty-six marble pillars, each pillar sixty feet high; and the intense blue of the sky, and the deep green of the forest foliage, and the white of the driven snow, all hung trembling in the upholstery. But, my friends, you know very well that fine architecture will not put down homesickness. Yet Nehemiah did not give up. Then when you see him going among these desolated streets, and by these dismantled towers, and by the torn-up grave of his father, you would suppose that he would have been disheartened, and that he would have dismounted from his horse and gone to his room and said: "Woe is me! My father's grave is torn up. The Temple is dishonored. The walls are broken down. I have no money with which to rebuild. I wish I had never been born. I wish I were dead." Not so says Nehemiah. Although he had a grief so intense that it excited the commentary of his king, yet that penniless, expatriated Nehemiah rouses himself up to rebuild the city. He gets his permission of absence. He gets his passports. He hastens away to Jerusalem. By night, on horseback, he rides through the ruins. He overcomes the most ferocious opposition. He arouses the piety and patriotism of the people, and in less than two months, namely, in fifty-two days, Jerusalem was rebuilt. That's what I call busy and triumphant sadness.

My friends, the whole temptation is, with you.

WHEN YOU HAVE TROUBLE,

to do just the opposite to the behavior of Nehemiah, and that is to give up. You say, "I have lost my child and can never smile again." You say, "I have lost my property, and I never can repair my fortunes." You say, "I have fallen into sin, and I never can start again for a new life." If Satan can make you form that resolution, and make you keep it, he has ruined you. Trouble is not sent to crush you, but to arouse you, to animate you, to propel you. The blacksmith does not thrust the iron into the forge and then blow away with the bellows, and then bring the hot iron out on the anvil and beat with stroke after stroke to ruin the iron, but to prepare it for a better use. Oh that the Lord God of Nehemiah would rouse up all broken-hearted people to rebuild.

Whipped, betrayed, shipwrecked, imprisoned Paul went right on. The Italian martyr Algerius sits in his dungeon writing a letter, and he dates it "From the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison." That is what I call triumphant sadness. I knew

A MOTHER WHO BURIED HER BABY

on Friday and on Sabbath appeared in the house of God and said, "Give me a class; give me a Sabbath-school class. I have no child now left me, and I would like to have a class of little children. Give me real poor children. Give me a class of the back street." That, I say, is beautiful. That is triumphant sadness. At three o'clock this afternoon, in a beautiful parlor in Philadelphia—a parlor pictured and statuetted—there will be from ten to twenty destitute children of the street. It has been so every Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock for many years. These destitute children receive religious instruction, with cakes and sandwiches.

How do I know that that has been going on for many years? I know it in this way. That was the first home in Philadelphia where I was called to comfort a great sorrow. They had a splendid boy, and he had been drowned at Long Branch. The father and mother almost idolized the boy, and the sob and shriek of that father and mother as they hung over the coffin resound in my ears to-day. There seemed to be no use of praying, for when I knelt down to pray, the outcry in the room drowned out all the prayer. But

THE LORD COMFORTED

that sorrow. They do not forget their trouble. If you should go on the snowiest winter afternoon into Laurel Hill you will find a monument with the word "Walter" inscribed upon it, and a wreath of fresh flowers around the name. I think there has not been an hour all these years, winter or summer, when there was not a wreath of fresh flowers around Walter's name. But the Christian mother who sends those flowers there, having no child left, Sabbath afternoons mothers ten or twenty of the lost ones of the street. That is beautiful. That is what I call busy and triumphant sadness.

Here is a man who has lost his property. He does not go to hard drinking. He does not destroy his own life. He comes and says: "Harness me for Christian work. My money's gone. I have no treasures on earth. I want treasures in heaven. I have a voice and a heart to serve God." You say that that man has failed. He has not failed—he has triumphed. Oh, I wish I could persuade all the people who have any kind of trouble to

NEVER GIVE UP.

I wish they would look at the midnight rider of the text, and that the four hoofs of that beast on which Nehemiah rode might cut to pieces all your discouragements and hardships and trials. Give up! Who is going to give up, when on the bosom of God he can have all his troubles hushed? Give up! Never think of giving up. Are you borne down with poverty? *A little child was found holding her dead mother's hand* in the darkness of a tenement house, and some one coming in, the little girl looked up, while holding her dead mother's hand, and said: "Oh I do wish that God had made

MORE LIGHT FOR POOR FOLKS."

My dear, God will be your light, God will be your shelter, God will be your home. Are you borne down with the bereavements of life? Is the house lonely now that the child is gone? Do not give up. Think of what the old sexton said when the minister asked him why he put so much care on the little graves in the cemetery—so much more care than on the larger graves, and the sexton said, "Sir, you know that 'of such is the kingdom of heaven,' and I think the Saviour is pleased when He sees so much white clover growing around these little graves." But when the minister pressed the old sexton for a more satisfactory answer, the old sexton said, "Sir, about these larger graves, I don't know who are the Lord's saints and who are not, but you know sir, it is clean different with the bairns." Oh, if you have had that keen, tender, indescribable sorrow that comes from the loss of a child, do not give up. The old sexton was right. It is

ALL WELL WITH THE BAIRNS.

Or, if you have sinned, if you have sinned grievously—sinned until you have been cast out by the Church, sinned until you have been cast out by society, do not give up. Perhaps there may be in this house one that could truthfully utter the lamentation of another:

Once I was pure as the snow, but I fell—
Fell like a snowflake from heaven to hell—
Fell, to be trampled as filth in the street—
Fell, to be scoffed at, spit on and beat:
Praying, cursing, wishing to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead.

Do not give up. One like unto the Son of God comes to you to-day, saying, "Go and sin no more," while He cries out to your assailants, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her." Oh! there is no reason why any one in this house by reason of any trouble or sin, should give up. Are you a foreigner, and in a strange land? Nehemiah was an exile. Are you penniless? Nehemiah was poor. Are you homesick? Nehemiah was homesick. Are you broken-hearted? Nehemiah was broken-hearted. But just see him in the text, riding along the sacrileged grave of his father, and by the Dragon well, and through the Fish gate, and by the King's pool, in and out, in and out, the moonlight falling on the broken masonry, which throws a long shadow at which the horse shies, and at the same time that moonlight kindling up the features of this man till you see not only the mark of sad reminiscence, but the courage, the hope, the enthusiasm, of a man who knows that Jerusalem will be rebuilded. I pick you up to-day out of your sins and out of your sorrow, and I put you against the warm heart of Christ. "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

A College For Women.

From an article in the *Public Ledger* we glean some important facts with respect to the contemplated establishment, by Mr. A. J. Drexel, our millionaire banker, of an institution at Wayne, Delaware County, Pa., for the proper training and education of young women. The project which has been in contemplation for some time past by Mr. Drexel, was put in practical shape the other day by the purchase of the Lowella Mansion at Wayne, and a selection of trustees and managers for the institution, which is to be called, "Drexel Industrial College for Women."

The object of the institution as set forth in the charter, is to instruct females between the ages of 13 and 19 years in all duties appertaining to the care of a household, and to teach such trades and businesses as will make them practical women, able to earn a respectable livelihood. The benefits of the college are to be extended, first, to the daughters of clergymen, and second, to daughters of respectable parents, who through adverse circumstances, are unable to give their children proper training and education.

The property which has been purchased, as stated above, at Wayne is well-known as a summer hotel, and it is to be retained as the home or living building, and on either side Mr. Drexel proposes to erect the college and administration buildings.

It is said that Mr. Drexel contemplates devoting $1,500,000 to this laudable object.

It is stated that in connection with the college, instruction will be given upon the plan of the Cooper Institute, of N. Y., by which pupils will receive tuition while residing at their own homes.

It will be about eighteen months before the college will be in full operation. About one hundred women will be accommodated in the beginning, and when the new buildings are completed, there will be room for three hundred.

Mr. Drexel has selected the following persons for Trustees:

President, the Right Rev. Bishop Whitaker; Vice President, A. J. Drexel; Treasurer, James W. Paul; Secretary, Rev. T K. Conrad, D. D. The other Trustees are, John R. Drexel, A. J. Drexel, Jr., G. N. C. Drexel, J. R. Fell, G. C. Thomas, George W. Childs, J. C. Bullitt, R. C. Dale, George B. Roberts, H. C. Gibson, Dr. William Pepper, H. L. Geyelin, W. H. Runk, Rev. W. F. Watkins and Dr. H. B. Howe. Mrs. Drexel, who takes a great personal interest in the project has selected the following ladies as managers: Mrs. John Bellanges Cox, Mrs. T. K. Conrad, Mrs. James N. Paul, Mrs. J. R. Fell, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mrs. H. C. Gibson, Mrs. George W. Childs, Mrs. J. Lippincott, Mrs. J. Rhoades, Miss Martha Brown, Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. Harry Biddle, Mrs. Edward Roberts, Mrs. Horace Fassett, Mrs. George R. Preston, Mrs. George Krumbhaar, Mrs. J. D. Lippincott, Miss C. B. Smith, Mrs. H. J. Rowland, Mrs. George B. Roberts, Mrs. A. V. Meigs, and Miss Marion Biddle.

Until the college is completed the meetings of the managers will be held at the Lincoln Institution. The first was held on the 11th inst., at which Bishop Whitaker delivered an address explaining the needs and usefulness of the magnificent institution of which these ladies are to assume the control.

Mrs. Cox also made some very interesting statements regarding what is to be accomplished through the instrumentality of this institution.

Education Not Grace.

With all their charms it must be confessed that Boston women lack grace and dignity of bearing, at least when seen on our thoroughfares, asserts the Boston *Evening Post*. There are, to be sure, some exceptions to this rule, but usually the maids and matrons of this modern Athens walk through our streets with a gait that seems to indicate that they are afraid they will not arrive at some reformatory or philanthropic meeting on time, where, perhaps, some sister may get the start of them in advancing a new idea.

Falsehood can make the best spurt, but truth can do the steadiest trotting.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY APRIL 7, 1889.

The Triumphal Entry.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 11 : 1-11. Memory verses, 8-10.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus Finishing His Work.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *I have glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do.*—John 17 : 4.

LESSON TOPIC: *Inviting a Welcome.*

Lesson Outline:
1. Preparing to Enter the City, vs. 1-6.
2. Willing to Receive a Welcome, vs. 7-10.
3. Moving Amid the Sacred Places, v. 11.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee.*—Zech. 1 : 9.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 11 : 1-11. Inviting a welcome.
T.—Matt. 21 : 1-17. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 19 : 28-40. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—John 12 : 12-19. John's parallel narrative.
F.—Psa. 118 : 19-20. A psalm of welcome.
S.—John 2 : 13-25. The first cleansing of the temple.
S.—Rev. 3 : 17-22. Waiting for a welcome.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. PREPARING TO ENTER THE CITY.

I. The Colt Sought:

Ye shall find a colt tied;....loose him, and bring him (2).
A colt the foal of an ass (Zech. 9 : 9).
Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her (Matt. 21 : 2).
Ye shall find a colt tied (Luke 19 : 30).
Jesus, having found a young ass, sat thereon (John 12 : 14).

II. The Lord's Need:

The Lord hath need of him (3).
Thy king cometh:....riding upon an ass (Zech. 9 : 9).
This came to pass, that it might be fulfilled (Matt. 21 : 4).
Jesus....sat thereon; as it is written (John 12 : 14).
Then remembered they that these things were written (John 12 : 16).

III. The Owner's Consent.

They let them go (6).
Thy people offer themselves willingly (Psa. 110 : 3).
Straightway he will send them (Matt. 21 : 3).
They brought him to Jesus (Luke 19 : 35).
If the readiness is there, it is acceptable (2 Cor. 8 : 12).

1. "Loose him, and bring him." (1) Prophecy remembered; (2) Prophecy honored; (3) Prophecy fulfilled.
3. "The Lord hath need of him." (1) For a royal entry; (2) For a prophetic fulfilment; (3) For a perpetual lesson.
3. "They went away, and found." (1) Willing obedience rendered; (2) Willing obedience rewarded.

I. WILLING TO RECEIVE A WELCOME.

I. The Royal Rider:

They bring the colt unto Jesus;.... and he sat upon him (7).
Rejoice greatly:....behold, thy King cometh unto thee (Zech. 9 : 9).
Behold, thy King cometh unto thee (Matt. 21 : 5).
They threw their garments upon the colt, and set Jesus thereon (Luke 19 : 35).
Thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt (John 12 : 15).

II. The Royal Greeting:

Many spread their garments;....and others branches (8).
The most part....spread their garments in the way (Matt. 21 : 8),
Others cut branches,....and spread them in the way (Matt. 21 : 8).
As he went, they spread their garments in the way (Luke 19 : 36).
Took the branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him (John 12 : 13).

III. The Royal Song:

And they....cried, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh (9).
Hosanna to the son of David:....Hosanna in the highest (Matt. 21 : 9).
The disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice (Luke 19 : 37).
Blessed is the King that cometh in the name of the Lord (19 : 38).
Blessed is he,....even the King of Israel (John 12 : 13).

1. "They bring the colt unto Jesus, and cast on him their garments." (Brought in obedience; (2) Equipped in gratitude.
2. "Many spread their garments upon the way; and others branches." (1) The coming King; (2) The joyous throng; (3) The grateful act.
3. "They that went before, and they that followed, cried, Hosanna." (1) The praiseful throng: (2) The worthy King; (3) The significant paan.

III. MOVING AMID THE SACRED PLACES

I. Jerusalem:

He entered into Jerusalem (11).
Jerusalem, the holy city (Neh. 11 : 1).
O Jerusalem, the holy city (Isa. 52 : 1).
He must go unto Jerusalem (Matt. 16 : 21).
It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem (Luke 13 : 33).

II. The Temple.

He entered....into the temple (11).
Jesus entered into the temple of God (Matt. 21 : 12).
The parents brought in the child Jesus (Luke 2 : 27).
They found him in the temple (Luke 2 : 46).
He was teaching daily in the temple (Luke 19 : 47).

III. Bethany:

He went out unto Bethany (11).
He....went forth....to Bethany, and lodged there (Matt. 21 : 17).
Jesus was in Bethany, in the house of Simon (Matt. 26 : 6).
Bethany, at the mount of Olives (Mark 11 : 1).
He led them out....over against Bethany (Luke 24 : 50).

1. "He entered into Jerusalem, into the temple." (1) The sacred city; (2) The sacred temple: (3) The sacred visitor; (4) The sacred mission.
2. "Looked round about upon all things." (1) The supreme inspector: (2) The objects inspected; (3) The searching inspection.
3. "He went out unto Bethany." (1) His destination; (2) His journey; (3) His companions: (4) His purposes.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST'S KINGSHIP.

Typified by Melchizedek (Gen. 14 : 18; Heb. 6 : 20; 7 : 1-3).
Typified by David (1 Sam. 16 : 1, 12, 13; Luke 1 : 32).
Typified by Solomon (1 Chron. 28 : 6, 7; Psa. 89 : 34 37).
Recognized by the wise men (Matt 2 : 2).
Recognized by Nathanael (John 1 : 49).
Recognized by his followers (Luke 19 : 38; John 12 : 13).
Declared by himself (Matt. 25 : 34; John 18 : 37).
Proclaimed from the cross (John 19 : 19, 20).
Shall be universally conceded (Phil. 2 : 9-11).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

It is probable that the healing of Bartimeus was immediately followed by the events recorded in Luke 19 : 2-28.—the incident of Zaccheus and the parable of the ten pounds. It is also probable that our Lord remained over night at the house of Zaccheus, since the word "lodge" (Luke 19 : 7) suggests this. That the next journey was to Bethany is clear from John 12 : 1, but it is not certain whether this occurred on Friday evening or on Saturday morning. It is also uncertain whether the supper at Bethany took place before the triumphal entry or later in the week. The former seems more probable, but the question will be discussed in connection with Lesson 6.

The place of this lesson was on the road to Jerusalem, over the Mount of Olives. The traditional route is the direct road over the summit, but Dean Stanley and others think that our Lord passed along the southern (main) road, between two peaks of the mountain range.

The time was probably the first day of the week, since this makes proper allowance for the several days referred to in Mark's account. (Matthew is less exact.) For convenience, the chronology of Andrews will be given for the lessons of this quarter. The date he assigns is Sunday, 10th of Nisan (April 2), year of Rome 783—A. D. 30.

Parallel passages: Matt. 21 : 1-11; Luke 19 : 29-44; John 12 : 12-19.

The Question of Eating Meat.

The advocates for an exclusively vegetarian diet were quite numerous in our country a few years ago. Their number, however, has been diminishing of late years. The necessity for animal food, as a means for developing man's physical nature, is generally conceded among the most intelligent classes of society. The most important question in this connection is not whether we shall *eat* meat or *not*; but how *often* and in what *quantity* we shall eat it. There is no doubt in the minds of persons who have given the subject of hygiene the most attention that people generally eat too much meat. Nearly all persons eat meat twice, and many three times a day. We have consulted about a dozen eminent authorities and they all agree that it is by far the best, especially of persons of indoor life, to eat meat only once a day—and that at dinner time. For breakfast, a variety of dishes may be served up; such as milk toast, and boiled eggs with coffee; or baked potatoes with butter, salt and pepper, and egg omelet, accompanied also with coffee; hash (one third meat and two thirds potatoe), with boiled eggs; fresh fish and potatoes, mackerel and potatoes, etc., etc. In the fruit season, fruit should form an every day, dish for the breakfast table. There is a good old proverb: "Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and led at night." Our leading object to be kept in view in the selection, and preparation, of our food is that it is of vital importance to keep up constantly a good appetite for food, so that we will relish every meal eaten. Very little good arises from eating, unless we have a keen relish for the food we partake, just at the present time, both as a matter of health and economy, it would be well to restrict one meat diet to one meal a day. For supper, light and simple articles of food should be supplied.

We are quite certain for all persons not engaged in hard physical work the plan of diet which we have suggested is the best, though there may be some who are undergoing severe toil that may require two meals of meat diet a day.

The Center of Population.

The center of population of the United States is steadily moving westward at the rate of about 50 miles every 10 years. The following is the center point at each census:

1790—22 miles East of Baltimore.
1800—18 miles West of Baltimore.
1810—40 miles Northwest of Washington.
1820—16 miles North of Woodstock, Virginia.
1830—19 miles West by S. W. of Moorefield, West Virginia.
1840—16 miles West of Clarkesburg, West Virginia.
1850—23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, West Virginia.
1860—20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio.
1870—48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1880—8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.

Lawyers ought to be good poets; they write lots of "versus."

Each man wants his neighbor to be more virtuous than himself.

A thrifty animal is the snake; it can always make both ends meet.

Man may growl, grumble and fight, but it has no effect upon natural right.

Gunners are reporting poor progress.

HOUSEHOLD.

DINNER TABLE FASHIONS.—No law will govern flower decoration this winter. The arrangement of flowers will be according to fancy. Scarfs of satin and plush will be discarded by those who keep apace of fashion's dictates. Linen will be plain, but fine, as if loomed in fairy land. It will not be spun in flowers or geometric designs, but unmarked, as one of our great-grandmas best pocket handkerchiefs, and, like that, hand hemstitched. The piece of furniture known in England as a "dinner wagon" and in France as an "etagere" has obtained recognition on this side of the Atlantic as a desirable accessory. It consists of a series of open shelves, on which are placed the extra napkins and serviettes to be used. The first heavy napkin is taken away and a more delirate one brought with the Roman punch or whatever is offered in its stead. With the game comes a fresh one, and when the dessert arrives so does a new napkin. The "etagere" holds the salad bowls, spoons and plates, the dessert dishes and finger bowls. The jellies for the meats, relishes, radishes and celery come on the vehicle which our British friends designate by the cumbersome name of "wagon." A handsome china dish in three compartments is sometimes used for the cheese, butter and biscuit passed with salads.

A SPRAINED ankle can be successfully treated at home. Remove the shoe and stocking as quickly as possible and wash frequently with cold salt water. If there is much heat in the joint, apply cloths wet with a mixture of seven ounces of water, one of laudanum and one drachm of sugar of lead. Keep the foot elevated and cool, do not stand on it, and move it as little as possible.

Parallel Lines.

EVERY student knows that in close reasoning parallel lines of thought are laid down and deductions educed.

It is not our purpose at this time to enter into a learned discussion, and we have drawn the above visible lines simply to bring them prominently before your eye and to ask what they represent to you.

A railroad man to whom we showed them said, "To me those four lines represent a double-track railway."

A doctor replied to the same interrogatory, "The lines are to me the large arteries and veins lying alongside each other in the human body."

As will be observed the same lines to either gentleman suggested different lines of thought, as both looked at them through eyes accustomed to see only that which for the most part occupied their attention. To the writer both answers put an old truth in a fresh and original light.

As every intelligent man or woman knows the blood of every living person flows with almost railroad speed through the arteries, forced by that wonderful engine, the heart. From the arteries it is side-tracked through the capilliaries and veins, and every drop of blood goes through the kidneys for purification no less than 2500 times every twenty-four hours. If the kidneys be diseased the impurities of the blood containing the wornout tissues, and deleterious acids are not drawn out or excreted as nature intended, but continually pass and repass through every fibre of the system, carrying death and decay with every pulsation. Unless remedied the heart becomes weakened, the lungs trying to do double work break down, the liver becomes congested, the stomach refuses to digest food and the result is a general break down.

Why?

Because the kidneys, the sewers of the system, are foul and stopped up, and the entire blood becomes nothing more nor less than sewage.

Now is it not criminal, nay, suicidal, to allow such a state of things to continue when a simple remedy is within your reach, known for a certainty to do as represented, which will open the closed pipes of the kidneys, allow the effete matter to escape, relieve the overworked heart, lungs and liver, cause a healty appetite, put the bloom of health in your cheek, the dove of hope in your breast and the light of life in your eye?

You already have divined the remedy we have reference to; its praise is universal, its influence world-wide. Do not allow prejudice to blind you to your best interests, but to-day procure Warner's safe cure and be put on the straight road to rude health and correct living.

Our parallel and closing lines to you are, take our advice and your experience will justify you in thanking us for bringing under your notice a remedy without a parallel.

FRENCH RICE PUDDING.—Pick and wash in two or three waters a couple of handfuls of rice, and put it to cook in rather less than a quart of milk, sweetened to taste, and with the addition of the thin rind of one lemon, cut in one piece, and a small stick of cinnamon. Let the rice simmer gently until it has absorbed all the milk. Turn it out into a basin, and, when cold, remove the lemon rind and cinnamon. Then stir it into the yolks of four eggs and one whole egg beaten up, add a small quantity of candied citron cut into small pieces and mix it well in. Butter and breadcrumb a plain tin mold, put the mixture into it and bake in a quick oven for about an hour. To ascertain when the pudding is done insert a bright trussing needle into it, and if it comes out clean it is done.

EVERY mother knows how often little ones get something in the eye. Take hold of the lashes of the upper lid with the left hand, and pressing the dull point of a pencil against the middle of the lid, turn it upward; then remove the substance with a camel's hair brush, or the corner of a soft handkerchief.

FOR the sting of a bee, or the bite of an insect, apply diluted ammonia, or bi-carbonate of soda, to the part affected.

The Oft Told Story

Of the peculiar medicinal merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful spring medicine and blood purifier before the public. Be sure to get Hood's.

Spring Medicine.

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I procured one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE COLONEL'S BET.—"A boy is a strange being, isn't he?" queried the Colonel, as he looked out of the office window.

"I don't see anything so very strange about that particular boy," replied one of the other loungers, as he sauntered up and saw a boy of 10 on the opposite side of the street.

"But he has got a jug," persisted the Colonel.

"Well, what of it? Can't a boy carry a jug?"

"But he is swinging it about his head."

"Let him swing. You never saw a boy who wouldn't."

"I'll bet he breaks it before he gets to the corner," exclaimed the Colonel.

"Nonsense!"

"Bet you twenty dollars."

"Done!"

Half a dozen rushed up to watch further proceedings. The boy continued to swing the jug, apparently bent upon performing some particular feat, and just before he reached the corner his hand slipped and the jug was dashed to pieces.

"I knew it! I knew it!" chuckled the Colonel, as he danced around.

"Drat him—here's your money!" growled the other.

An hour later, after spending the interval in solemn thought, the loser mildly inquired:

"Colonel, did you think you had a sure thing on me?"

"Certainly. I bought that jug for the boy, and gave him fifty cents to carry out the programme."

NO PRIVATES.—Stranger—Colonel, I am a private detective and am about to open an office in your city, and should like your—

Colonel Bolivar, a native Kentuckian—Wastin' yure time, sah, wastin' it! Thar are no privates here to detect, sah; nuthin' less than captains, sah, an' mighty few of them.

A LUCKY HIT.—Ebenezer Snowball, excitedly—Hi! dare! Who hit me on de head wid dat brick?

Samson Lightshade—I frowed it! What am yer goin' ter do 'bout it?

"Youse bigger dan me, Mr. Lightshade, but it am berry forchnit for you dat it didn't hurt me."

REFRESHMENTS.—Brown, who lives high—You look tired.

Smith—Yes, I am very much exhausted from climbing up those four flights of stairs. Can't you provide me with some little refreshment?

'Certainly, certainly. I'll open one of the windows."

A COLD CUT.—"H'm!" said Jack Borrowit, as he dropped in to luncheon, "I'm dead broke today, Fitz, but if you'll trust me till tomorrow I'd like to have a cold cut."

But the restaurateur looked at him icily and gave him the coldest kind of a cut.

"HENERY? W'y, Henery died 'mos a yeah ago, wid a kyarbuncle."

"My! It's awful how many gits killed on dem kyars now a days wid de bilers bustin' an' a gittin' scrunched 'tween de kyar-buncles."

ENTERPRISING.—Street fakir—Shoe strings, sir; shoe strings!

McHurry—Can't you see that I am wearing buttoned shoes?

"Yes, sir; that's why I thought may be your laced ones were at home without strings."

TEACHER—Tommy, what is half of 8?

Tommy—Sideways or top?

"What do you mean?"

"Why, half from the top of 8 is 0; and half sideways is 3."

A GLASS eye has one compensation—every body else can see through the device, if the wearer can't.

POLENTA FRITTERS.—Put a pint of water and an ounce of butter, with a pinch of salt, into a saucepan on the fire. When the water boils drop in with one hand some Indian corn flour, and by means of a spoon stir with the other hand as if making porridge until a liquid paste is obtained. Care must be taken not to put in too much flour, and to put it in very gradually, so as to get a perfectly smooth paste. Now add plenty of grated Parmesan cheese and powdered pepper to taste, stir well, and turn out the paste on a marble slab to cool. When cold, cut it out into small uniform pieces, flour them, and fry in hot lard.

WET grass stains on white goods with water, rub in some soft soap and as much soda as will adhere; let stand half an hour, then wash in the usual manner.

A LITTLE fellow ran to his mother the other day and asked:

"Ma, can I have some bread and jam?"

His mother wishing to break him of the habit, replied:

"When I was your age I couldn't get anything to eat between meals if I wanted it."

"Yes," said the boy after a moment's pause, "but you didn't have a good, nice mamma like me, did you?"

From Republican Headquarters.

MORAVIA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. WOODWARD: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor *Republican*. At all druggists. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

Danger has a purpose.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Respy. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Power rules weakness.

A good appetite is essential to good health and loss of appetite indicates something wrong. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates and sharpens the appetite, assists the digestive organs and regulates the kidneys and liver. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this season. Sold by druggists.

To be free from desire is money.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Deal with those who are fortunate.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Depend on yourself and never despair.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Smite a corner and the simple will beware.

A CURIOSITY.—Polite clerk, showing goods—Here is something I would like to call your attention to, lady. It's the very latest thing out.

Mrs. Rounder, absently—If there's anything out later than my husband I'll take it, if only for a curiosity.

STUNNED BY THE PROSPECT.—Old Maid—Have you a parrot for sale?

Bird fancier—Yes, ma'am. The one in the white cage.

"How much?"

"Ten dollars."

Parrot—Oh, the pretty, pretty girl.

"I'll take it."

"Ten dollars on trial; if satisfactory, fifty dollars."

"I'll take it, I'll take it."

Parrot—Oh, heavens!

A CITY lady said to her new cook in the kitchen:

"I don't know what to have today for dessert. Can you make a suggestion?"

The cook hesitating replied:

"I don't know whether I can or not; but if you will tell me how it is made, I will do the best I can to make it right."

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Put about a pint of water into a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg, the least bit of cayenne and plenty of black pepper. When the water boils throw gradually into it sufficient flour to form a thick paste, then take it off the fire and work into it about one quarter of a pound of ground Parmesan cheese, and then the yolks of three or four eggs and the whites of two beaten up into a froth. Let the paste rest for a couple of hours, and proceed to fry by dropping pieces of it the size of a walnut into plenty of hot lard. Serve sprinkled with very fine salt.

PARTICLES of lime often cause great pain if they get into the eye, as any one who has ever whitewashed a ceiling can testify. Appiy weak vinegar to neutralize the alkali and remove the particle as directed.

A handful of pokeberry root put into a pint of sweet milk is said to be a sure cure for erysipelas.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Be careful of conduct, gold and time that is thine.

IT MADE MOTHER STRONG

"My mother has been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND for nervous prostration, accompanied by melancholia, etc., and it has done her a world of good. It is the only medicine that strengthens the nerves." G. U. BEERS, Orbisonia, Pa.

"I am in my 64th year. Have been afflicted in several ways—could not sleep, had no appetite, no courage, low spirits. I commenced using Paine's Celery Compound, and felt relief from the third day after using it. I now have a good appetite and can sleep well. My spirits and courage are almost like those of a young man." S. C. KINKAID, D. D., Gonzales, La.

Paine's Celery Compound

Strengthens and builds up the old, and cures their infirmities. Rheumatism, indigestion and nervousness yield quickly to the curative power of Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound is of unequaled value to women. It strengthens the nerves, regulates the kidneys, and has wonderful power in curing the painful diseases with which women so often silently suffer.

$1 per bottle. Six for $5. At Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A Perfect Tonic and Invigorator, It GIVES NEW LIFE.

"I am now 69 years old and have tried several remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I feel entirely different for the short time I have used it. I can walk nearly straight, sleep sound and well, and feel as though there was new life and energy coming into my whole system." H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

DIAMOND DYES *True to Name and Color. Nothing can Equal Them.* | **YOUR BABY** *will be rosy, plump and merry if given LACTATED FOOD.*

MAY TO BELL.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.

But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it.
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away:
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets — THE ORIGINAL **LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a **Liver Pill.** Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. **One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.** Cures **Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks,** and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER — The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trademark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

BRAIN WORK.—"Uncle Aleck, what are you doing this winser?"

"I's bookke-p n,' boss."

"Bookkeeping?"

"Yas, dat's it. De ole 'ooman takes in washing, 'n' I keeps de count o' de pieces."

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

The weakness of thy walls invites the burglar.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

One of the first sensations of infancy is alarm.

S. S. S.

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure which was so bad as to be by the physicians went to be treated. One me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS.

PATENTS.—15 years' experience. Send sketch or model for report as to patentability. Circular free. W. A. REDMOND, Lock Box 28, Wash., D. C.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

CHOICE TEXAS LANDS

Rare Chance for Settlers.

The Railroad System of Texas having developed so as to bring within easy access of good interior and seaboard markets the lands granted to the

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY. CO.

It has been determined to offer to settlers the

Renowned Agricult'l Lands

Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., beginning with Wilbarger County, comprising

200,000 ACRES

In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.

Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a *genial climate,* favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "blizzards."

Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schools, churches, &c.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.

For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to

J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,
(who is prepared to show to purchasers); or to
C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex.

DR. J. B. HOBENSACK,
206 N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The leading specialist in Youthful Imprudence. Young men contemplating marriage send for **valuable Medical Book.** Sent on receipt of 2c. stamp. Consultation hours 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., 7 on 8 P. M. until 9 P. M. Closed Sundays.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 round 14 Pills.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FLORIDA! Free information.

For map, State bulletin, pamphlet and Sample Weekly, "South Florida Progress," send 6c. postage. "Florida Facts," 100 pages, 50c; 30 p., cloth $1. Invaluable. O. M. CROSBY, 99 Franklin St., N. Y.

UNMARRIED people should join the "Home (marriage) Endowment Association" — ays $500, gives $500, or $300 at marriage. Persons desirous of joining this association, or to act as agents, are invited to send for circulars FREE. W. B. PEARL, Sec'y, Minneapolis, Minn.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catlogue and samples free. G. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief, in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 of druggists or by mail. Sample free. Address Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

VERY UNRELIABLE. — Gilhooly — You seem to have the blues.

Gus de Smith—Yes, I am feeling somewhat despondent. The young lady to whom I was engaged has gone back on me.

"Jilted you, has she? What is her name?"

"Miss Anne Jones."

"Well, if you had studied your grammar properly when you were at school you might have found out that "an" is always an indefinite article."

HUSBANDS. — Anxious mother — What! Only a month married and unhappy?

Married daughter—How could I be otherwise? My husband does not love me. No matter how much I pretend to flirt with my old beaux he doesn't mind it a bit.

"He doesn't?"

"No, he does not. It almost breaks my heart to think about it. Why, that odious Clara Blank, who isn't half as attractive as I am, is blessed with a husband who is so madly jealous of her that he has shot at her twice."

RADWAY'S PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

Dyspepsia,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, 5 boxes for One Dollar. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

Containing the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites combined with the Fattening and Strengthening qualities of Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased.

A Remedy for Consumption.
For Wasting in Children.
For Scrofulous Affections.
For Anæmia and Debility.
For Coughs, Colds & Throat Affections.

In fact, ALL diseases where there is an inflammation of the Throat and Lungs, a WASTING OF THE FLESH, and a WANT OF NERVE POWER, nothing in the world equals this palatable Emulsion.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers, Also Hunt's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circular

NORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Covernment LANDS.

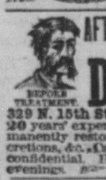
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address Land Commissioner. CHAS. B. LAMBORN, St. Paul, Minn.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. 10 Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. LOBB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329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED! 12 CIRCULARS FREE. 1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated sample that sells for 75 cents. Address Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous for INSANE PERSONS benefited. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure cure for ASTHMA. Prefer Powder, price $1.25, by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APRIL 4.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mrs. W. L. Kurtz left on Tuesday for Berlin, Somerset county, her home.

——J. T. Gephart has purchased Snook's brick store building at Millheim.

——Abs. Harter has rented the Kramer hotel stand at Millheim.

——Isaac Smith, of Williamsport, was in town on Tuesday, looking after his property.

——Boozer and Condo have remodeled the interior of their store room and will open shortly.

——Rev. W. H. Groh and family of Boalsburg, left yesterday for their new home at Myerstown, Lebanon co.

——The grain fields in Buffalo valley, Union county, and along the North Branch as far as Wilkesbarre, look exceedingly fine.

——Samuel Gingerich, a former employe at the roller mill, has secured a situation at Woodward and left on Tuesday.

——The aspiring applicants for the exalted position of being postmaster in this place are circulating petitions to help promulgate their little persimmon.

——Monday, April 1, did not set in propitiously for flitters. The ground was muddy and the atmosphere full of dampness and sure indication for rain.

——The house of Hiram Espy, near Mattawans, Mifflin county, was destroyed by fire last Friday morning, with part of the contents. No insurance.

——Simon Dinges, an employee of the REPORTER has accepted a position in a job printing office in Williamsport and left on Monday for his new location.

——Two Russian Jews, named Max Ezorsky and Hass Leatzky, were arrested on Monday, on the charge of robbing the clothing store of Addman & Ratowsky, of Philipsburg.

——March went out with a white mantel on. Sunday morning broke in with about one inch of sleet on the ground, and the balance of the day had every indication for rain.

——Boys will oblige us by not loafing in the REPORTER office. None need consider themselves excepted, and this notice is intended for large as well as small boys.

——The subject of prohibition has not aroused very much enthusiasm lately, and we hear but little expresson opinion on the topic. Perhaps it is only the calm before the storm.

——A correspondent wants to know of the REPORTER whether a person can catch trout before April 15. Yes, he can, if he has the right kind of bait, but it is against the law to do it.

——Mr. Jacob Hummel of Lewisburg died on Sunday March 24, aged about 80 years. He was bedfast but a short time. His mother died only about four years ago, aged well on to 100 years.

——Landlord Odenkirk, at the Old Fort hotel, did not apply for license this year and, we are informed intends retiring on account of ill health. The stand is one of the oldest in the valley.

——Mr. Brandon, proprietor of the Brockerhoff, while out riding last Sunday discovered a little child drowning in the waters of the dam, and he heroically jumped in and rescued the little one, saving its life.

——What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

——We hear that Rev. Deitzler, of Aaronsburg, has tendered the Lutheran charge his resignation as pastor. Poor health has caused him to make this decision. His many friends will be sorry to lose his services, as he is well liked.

——Mrs. Emma Tomlinson, whose notice of death appears in another column, was the daughter of Michael Ulrich, of Millheim. Her husband was Dem Tomlinson, who lost his life in a railroad accident in the west, some years ago.

——The report that a marriage license is not valid outside of the county where issued, is not correct. There is no such restrictive clause in law. A license is good wherever presented, and any properly authorized minister may perform the ceremony wherever called on to do so.—*Ex.*

——Messrs. Dan. Poorman and John Dauberman, two of our young men left on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia, where they will secure positions and locate permanently. Sorry to see them leave town, and hope they will meet with unbounded success.

——Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Sunbury, paid our town a flying visit Monday evening, and favored the REPORTER sanctum with a call and pleasant chat. Bro. Shannon will soon leave for Philadelphia, where he accepted the charge of a Memorial Church on Twenty-fifth and Montgomery avenue.

——In the death of Isaac Gray, which occurred on Tuesday last, Half Moon Valley loses one of its best citizens and the county one of its most successful farmers. He had been ailing for years from an affection of the lungs, and although his case was known to be hopeless, death was not anticipated at the time by either family or friends. He was a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist church, a good neighbor, a devoted husband and affectionate father.

Death of Emanuel Ettinger.

At Aaronsburg, on Saturday, March 30, 1889, Emanuel Ettinger, aged 87 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The deceased was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Pennsvalley. He was born in Lehigh county in the year 1801 and came to Aaronsburg when eighteen years old, and to the day of his death remained a resident of that town. At twenty-one years he became the husband of Elizabeth Beuck, a happy and blessed union, which continued for over sixty years, his beloved consort preceeding him to the grave, only about three years.

Posessed of good business qualities and great energy of character, Mr. Ettinger was a well known person in the community in which he passed so many of the years of his long life.

He was a man of sterling integrity, and of a firm and devoted faith in the Christian religion being for a long period of time, in fact from his youth a prominent member of the Lutheran church.

Venerable in age, he has at last gone to his reward, leaving to his children, grand children and friends, the sweet incense of a well spent life. The funeral was held at Aaronsburg on Tuesday morning April 2nd. The Rev. W. E. Eischer of Centre Hall officiated at the services and preached and elegant and instructive sermon.

Four daughters survive him: Mrs. W. H. Stover, of Aaronsburg; Mrs. J. G. Kurtz, of Milton; Mrs. R. H. Foster, of Harrisburg; and Mrs. L D. Kurtz, of Mifflinburg.

School History without a Parallel.

The following record of the school of Earlystown dist. in Potter twp., for the terms beginning Nov. 1872, and closing March '74, is beyond a doubt without a parallel in our county. The number of pupils in this school during the above named period of time were forty-six. There being twenty-four females and twenty-two males, in ages from six years up to twenty. It is now fifteen years since that collective body said farewell to each other as teacher and schoolmates. To the best of my knowledge and means to obtain information, all those boys and girls are living at this time of writing. Only three of the whole number are living in the school district, Anna Odenkirk and Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l. Durst.

Twenty four are married, while only twenty eight are living in this Co, I would with much gratification read the report of any teacher whose pupils can all be counted among the living fifteen years after the close of school.

E. B. H.
Teacher 1872-4.

Two Cents a Mile.

The Pennsylvania railroad company gave notice to an important change in its ticket selling arrangements Wednesday last. On and after Monday next special tickets will be placed on sale for the use of parties of ten or more persons in a party will be carried on one ticket at the rate of two cents per mile per capita. The present rate is three cents per mile without regard to the number of persons carried. The privilege is extended over the entire system of the road east of Pittsburg and Erie. The rate is the same as that allowed theatrical parties and has heretofore been restricted to that class of passengers.

Anniversary.

The W. H. & F. M. S, of the Reformed church, of this place, held their anniversary last Sabbath evening. The weather was unfavorable yet there was a large attendance. The exercises were very interesting, consisting of music, recitations, dialogues, &c. Among those having parts were Mrs. Conley, Miss Ott, Mrs. Annie Boozer, Misses Kate and Grace Alexander, and Misses Jennie and Tacy Kreamer.

The music was excellent and appropriate to the occasion. Miss Jennie Kreamer presided at the organ.

A Lumber King.

Our friend Sober down the road, seems to be on the road to become a lumber king. Besides the large lumber interests which he already has in his grasp he is just about closing a contract for 30,000 acres, in an adjoining county, which is said to be one of the best lumber bonanza's left in the state.

Forty Years a Justice.

J. C. Sigmund was first commissioned justice of the peace for Lamar township, Clinton Co., March 27, 1849, forty years ago, and was re-elected in February for another five year term. Can any of Centre county's justices beat the record?

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Horse collars from $1 up at Boozers.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Were you caught on an April fool errand?

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——How did your stove-pipe fit after the flit?

——See Fauble's new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Joseph Grossman, of Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call.

——Boozer received a new assortment of horse collars, price from $1 up.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——J. O. Deininger has moved into his large residence at the station.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Mr. Ditzler, father of Rev. Ditzler, of Aaronsburg, died in Dauphin county a few days ago.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——A. J. Harter, one of Coburn's bright and enterprising young men, was in town this week.

——If you intend to build, write to Union Roofing Co., Tyrone, Pa., for prices of slate and metal roofing—see ad.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

He Pulled our Gov's. Nose.

The trouble between George A. Arms, a retired officer of the army living in Washington, and Thos. Charing, who had charge of the Harrison inaugural parade, culminated Wednesday afternoon of last week in a scene in the rotunda of the Rigg's house, Washington. About half past 4 o'clock Major Arms walked into the hotel and after following, pulled the nose of Governor Beaver. The governor was not hurt but he was angry and steadying himself against the counter he seized his crutch and aimed an ugly blow at his enemy. Arms dodged the blow and it struck one of the pillars of the hotel rotunda. A second blow also missed its mark and Captain Heims, the hotel proprietor, rushed up, attracted by the noise, and placed Arms under arrest. Arms was removed by direction of Hotel Manager However and was escorted out of the door, exclaiming, "Pulled his d—nose anyway." The trouble arose through Gov. Beaver, who was chief marshal of the inaugural parade, having had him removed from the parade as an aid, not having become authorized to be in at all.

For the REPORTER.

In looking over your worthy paper every week as it comes into the family, I am reminded each time by the many deaths recorded therein from one time to the other, that mankind is rapidly passing from time to eternity, very few of our people, if any, have thought what the actual death rate might be for the last nine years, lacking two months, which is the period of time since the last enumeration has been taken. By actual count, at this date of writing, more than one hundred and seventy five persons have been laid in their graves since 1880. This makes the average deaths per year about twenty for our township including the Boro, of Centre Hall. This number includes some of the most aged, while many were but in the full vigor of life. Mrs Osman was the first death after her name had been enumerated which took place within an hour afterwards, while Mr. Witmer and Mrs. Kennedy both were buried before the final close of the enumerators report.

H.

Flitted.

Will Swab to Bellefonte, where he is manufacturing his new patent corn planter. John Kline to a farm in Spring twp. Jackson Bush to Kurtz's farm near Centre Hall. Cy. Brumgard to Millheim. Wm. Zerby, Millheim to near Spring Mills. L. E. Rossman, Farmers Mills to Madisonburg. John Bair, Davis, Ill., to Dakota, Ill. Saml. Flory, Loop to Fairbrook.

Backed Out.

It seems that Dr. Carver has not accepted the challenge of Mr. Sober to shoot for the championship of the world. Mr. Sober will let his challenge and forfeit money stand until June next for Dr. Carver, or any one else to reflect over. Dr. Carver, did you back out?

New Firm.

George Bushman, of the firm of Bushman & Kreamer, the jewelers, has purchased the interest of Mr. Kreamer, and will conduct the business himself. He took possession on the 1st of April, and Samuel Kreamer will confine himself to his father's store.

An Epidemic of Measles.

The measles have become quite prevalent in this place and the schools have been reduced to a very small attendance. In C. H. Murray's school, about 30 of his pupils were under an attack of them at one time.

——For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——Last Sunday's snow left the roads in a terrible condition and almost impassible for travel.

——D. R. McClintick one of Potters Mills good citizens, moved with his family to Tyrone this week.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Brauch, Bellefonte.

——Mr. B. F. Yearick, one of Madisonburg's citizens was among our callers this week.

——Lewistown intends having an electric light plant in their town in the near future.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house, Bellefonte, largest stock in town.

——No applications for tavern licenses will be made this year in Huntingdon county.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——Mr. Jacob Nestlerode, died in Madisonburg, on Friday; the funeral took place on Monday.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——C. D. Runkle, of Philadelphia, formerly of this place, spent several days in this section last week.

——Wagner Geiss, who was teaching school near Bellefonte, has returned, the school having closed.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——State College has a glee club on the road at present, doing the central part of the state. It is composed of students.

——Harry Harper, son of Simon Harper, who had his leg broken while at play at school, is able to be about.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county and cannot be undersold by any competitor

——Mrs. Miller, an aged lady of this place, has been seriously ill lately, but is convalescent.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, largest stock of spring suits in the county.

——Mr. Seebold, of Aaronsburg, father-in-law of Rev. Deitzler, was found dead in a room at a hotel in Annville, where he had gone on some business matters. Appoplexy is thought to have been the cause of his death. Mrs. Seebold died but a few months before.

——A new store will be opened in Bellefonte, Pa April 6th in the rooms formerly occupied by Miss Alpha Corman. It will be known as the Cash Bazaar. The proprietor Prof. Wm. Meyer who is well known in the county will be glad to see his many friends, and will carry a fine line of Notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and Ladies furnishing goods. Don't forget the opening on Saturday.

Tusseyville.

Mr. Jacob Strohm was very unfortunate one day last week. He drove a horse belonging to George Bitner, home from Strohm's sale, and arrived at his place some time before Mr. Bitner did, who was leading a colt. Mr. Strohm then held the horse and colt while Mr. Bitner was putting up a curtain. The horse and colt became restless; in their efforts to get away threw Mr. Strohm down and the horse ran over him stepping on his breast, breaking a rib, and hurting him otherwise. At last accounts he was improving.

The sales being over now the flittings are next in order. Peter Ripka moved up near Pine Grove; he was a tenant on the Robinson farm for a number of years. Peter was a good neighbor and hope he will meet good ones where he goes.

Mrs. Samuel Slack sold her house and lot in the suburbs of Tusseyville to John W. Mersinger.

The new Evangelical minister, Rev. Vought, preached his first sermon in the Zion church near Tusseyville, and made a good impression on all. Everybody is well pleased with the change. May his labors be crowned with success.

Miss Kate Moyer has gone to John Hubbs to help move; Miss Lizzie Slack has gone to help L. W. Kimport.

The new supervisor has commenced repairing the roads; they need it, John, let us haye good roads.

Some of the neighbors had a party at John Slack's, hauling, he is going to put up a new barn again in the place of the one that was burned some time ago.

Some scamp pulled the bungs out of six barrels of cider, belonging to J. R. McClellan and let the cider run away. Such parties ought to be put in the jug about a year, or at least until after the 18th of June.

Spring Mills.

Harry Long has returned home from teaching school and has entered his father's store as book-keeper.

Cyrus Grove one of Gregg twp. school teachers left last Monday for Ill. where he will remain this coming summer. In his leaving, Gregg twp. loses one of its best teachers, and he carries with him our best wishes for his future success in his new home.

Will Zeigler has returned home from Jacksonville where he had been teaching.

C. P. Long and wife are in Philadelphia this week, where C. P. is purchasing spring goods for his store.

D. G. Smith, of Penn Hall, who read medicine with Dr Van Valzah, and attended lectures in Philadelphia has returned home.

Following is a list of the officers elected in the Spring Mills Union Sunday School last Sunday:

Supt. Wm. Goodhart, Sr. Asst. Supt. T. M. Gramley; Sec. C. P. Long; Asst. Sec. Wm. Goodhart Jr. Lib. John Erhart; Asst. Lib. Martha D. Duck; Treas. T. M. Gramley; Organist Mrs. G. R. Eisenhart; Asst. Organist Martha D. Duck; Choirester Mrs. J. F. Rearick; Asst. Choirester Mrs. J. Johnson.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between H. W. Kreamer and G. W. Bushman, under the firm of Bushman & Kreamer, was dissolved on the first day of April last by mutual consent. All debts are to be received, and all debts are to be paid by G. W. Bushman who is authorized to settle debts due to, and by the company.

G. W. BUSHMAN,
H. W. KREAMER.

Centre Hall April 4, 1889.

HIDES WANTED.

At the Centre Hall tannery.

Oil, plastering hair, lace, kip, upper, arness, sole and a general stock of leather for sale. Hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed

Call or address,
20 dec. tf. J. S. ROWE.

HIDES WANTED.

Highest cash prices paid for hides at if

SPANGLER & COS.,
Centre Hall, Pa

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note, given by me to Elmira Showers, for $80 or $90, dated la t September, not having received value for same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

4ap3t WM. GRESSMAN.

Call and see our fine line of Davis and New Home sewing machines which we are selling at very low prices. Call and see our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

Musical College.—The 35 session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, April 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music Address,

F. C. MOYER, Director,
7mar4t Freeburg, Pa.

EXTRA OFFER

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

NOTICE.

All persons having accounts with the firm of Kurtz & Son, are requested to make settlement of same on or before April 9, next. KURTZ & SON

3t.

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—eaves no cinder—for sale at the Centr all roller mill. Best fuel for summer

4t

——C. P. Long, merchant, of Spring Mills, has left for Philadelphia to purchase a new stock of Spring and Summer goods, which he intends shall be the largest, best and cheapest in the valley. Charley never does things by halves, as you will see when his goods arrive, next week.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

WM. WOLF & SON.

This week we desire to call your attention to a few special points.

(1.) A large lot of Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes we have marked down to quarter and half off regular former prices.

Must have more room for Spring stock as well as less investment.

[2.] A new lot of Wall Paper has just arrived. Can please you in styles, and prices are so low that you need scarcely take them into account if you care to have your homes look fresh and cheerful.

[3.] Men, Young Men and Boys all need a new Spring Hat or Cap. Come see our new ones.

[4.] In our carpet advertisement a few weeks ago we should have told you to bring us your Carpet Rags in exchange for carpets you may need.

[5.] On the majority of goods you may want, you will find it to your advantage to buy now, before our new goods reach us.

Very Respectfully Yours,
WM. WOLF & SON.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, | CENTRE HALL, PA.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—
-:- FURNITURE -:-
Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs
Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

-: THE UNION ROOFING CO.,:-
TYRONE, — — PENNA.
MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS OF
-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-

Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Botton, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.

Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.

-:- METAL ROOFING. -:-

General agents for Cortrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing. Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to

UNION ROOFING CO.,
Main office in Pruner Block, TYRONE, PA.
28mar 3m

Notice.

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

SALESMEN WANTED

To handle our Specialties and Ornamental stock. Steady work at good pay. No experience neccessary. Any man not afraid to work can succeed with us. Salary and expenses paid to good men, the year round. Success guaranteed Write for terms.

E. C. SELOVER & Co.,
4m. Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y
feb1

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The second and final account of Aaron W. Ulrich, executor of, &c., of Samuel Grape, or Krape late of Penn township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of William Bechdel and John Schenck, executors of, &c., of Delia S. Ritter, late of Liberty township, deceased.
3. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of Rachel Kreps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The account of Leah Wolf, administratrix of, &c., of Emanuel Wolf, late of Harris township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of James H. Garner, adm nistrator c. t. a. of Mary A. Pentington, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. The account of E. P. Jones, administrator of, &c., of Richard Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Isabella Hirlinger and W. F. Holt, administrators of the estate of C. P. Hirlinger, late of Philipsburg boro deceased.
8. The account of Flora O. Bairfoot, administratrix of, &c., of S. W. Bairfoot, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
9. The final account of John G. Uzzle, guardian of Martha A., Mary M. and Clara E. Mulhollan, minor children of Rudolph Mulhollan, late of Burnside township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of A. E. Ciemsn, administrator of, &c., of Jane A. Bailey, late of Furguson township, deceased.
11. The final account of M L Rishel, executor of, &c., of Daniel Luse, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The account of Jonathan Harter, administrator of, &c. of George Brein, late of Gregg township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Margaret Love and J S Housman, administrators of, &c., of William C. Love, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Mrs Mary E Osman, administrator of, &c., of Henry Osman, late of College township, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of James Lingle, and Wm B Mingle, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Lingle, late of Potter township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Robert Bryson, administrator of, &c., of James Bryson, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of Jesse Swartz, administrator of, &c., of I C Thompson, late of Walker township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of Henry Reinhart, Esq., executor of, &c., of George Fox, late of Harris township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of Angeline McBride, executrix of, &c., of Eve McBride, late of College township, deceased.
20. The first separate account of B. F. Arney, one of the executers of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The separate and partial account of John J Arney, executor of, &c., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased.
22. The account of Daniel C Grove, guardian of James J Vonada, a minor child of Samuel Vonada, late of Marion township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of Thaddeus C S Gardner, acting executor of William R Miller, late of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, deceased.
24. The first and final account of John C Hite and John Shadle, trustees to sell the real estate of David Saddle, late of Benner township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of J W Gephart, administrator of, &c., of Thomas F Patton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
26. The first account of D S Keller, one of the administrators of John Hoffer, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
27. The account of Rebecca J Tipton, administratrix of, &c., of Absalom S Tipton, late of Howard township, deceased.
28. The first and final account of Nancy E Antes, acting administratrix of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
29. The account of William I Leathers and Nancy E Antes, administrators of, &c., of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
30. The account of D S Keller, Esq., ancillary administrator cum testamentic annexo of Jacob Baker, late of Warren county, Colorado, deceased.
31. The final account of Michael Hess, guardiad of Clara Stover, formerly Knarr, minor child of Susan Knarr, late of Harris township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.